

Thomas Roy

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THINGS are not going quite so smoothly with the new Ministry, or with the chiefs who are endeavouring to form it, as was at first expected. From day to day the arrangements are said to be changed. The reform question seems to be the great stumbling-block. Some of the eligible candidates for the offices not yet filled up are anxious to go beyond Earl Russell in the matter, while others are not ready to go even so far. The *status quo* before the death of Lord Palmerston cannot well be maintained, and the intending Government evidently does not mean to stand still. But to what extent it can advance without imperilling its existence is a difficult matter to decide; and as Earl Russell cannot make up his mind, it would be out of place for us to pronounce any opinion about it.

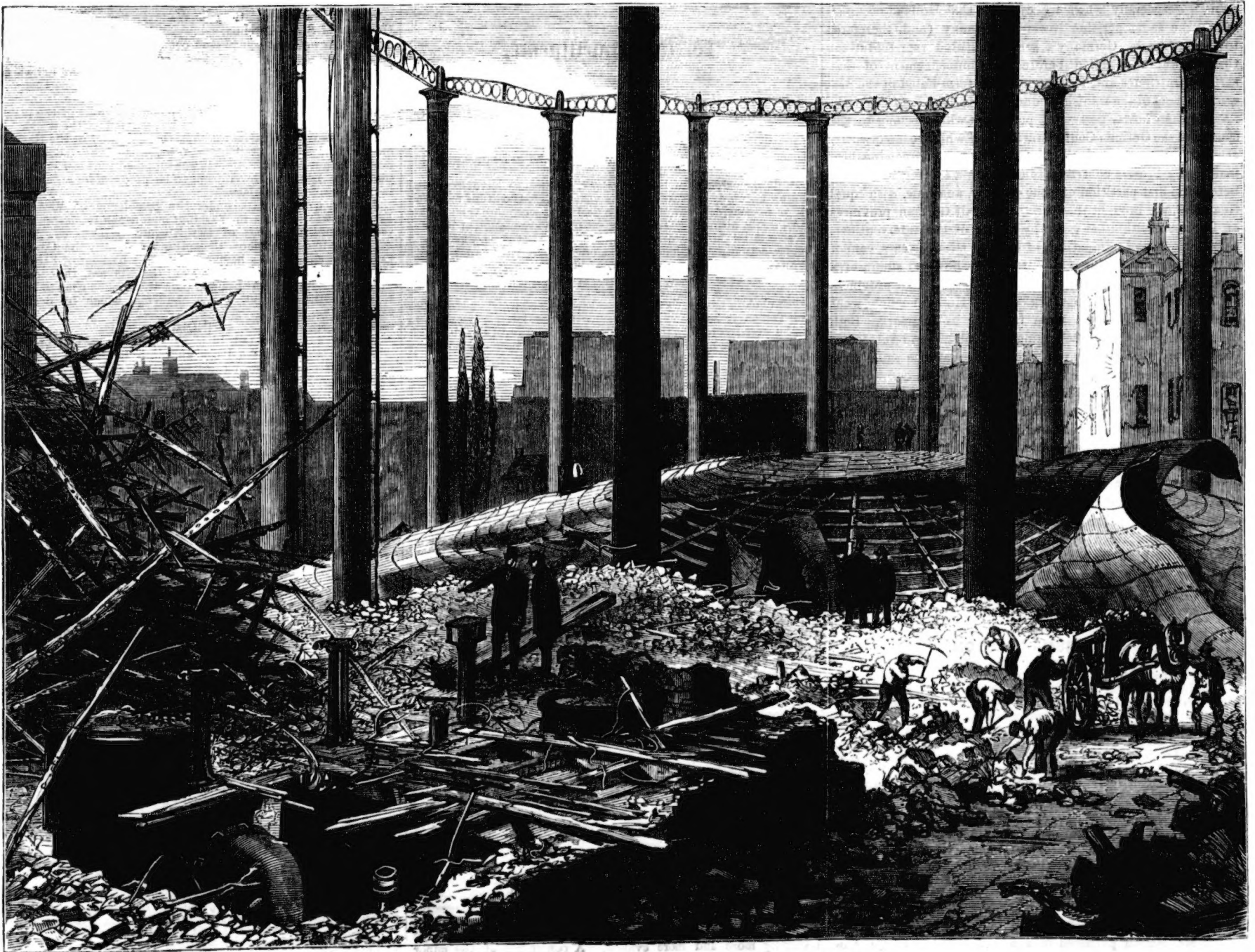
The arrival of the *Shenandoah* in the Mersey has given rise to all sorts of speculations and suggestions as to what ought to be done with the crew. It will be remembered that this vessel, under the name of the *Sea King*, was purchased in England by Confederate agents; taken out of port, unarmed, and equipped at sea. She was then commissioned by the Confederate Government as a ship of war, in which character she seized and destroyed a large number of Federal commercial ships. Once, in the course of her career, she placed herself in the power of the British Government. Being in want of repairs, she put into Melbourne; but was not allowed to take arms or ammunition on board. It was not until Aug. 5 that she



D. MASSON, ESQ., PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC, ETC., EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. AND C. WATKINS.)

fell in with a British vessel, from whose captain she learned for the first time that the Confederates had been finally beaten, and that the civil war in America was at an end. She then made for England, and now, on reaching Liverpool, has been seized and placed in charge of a gun-boat. The Government is evidently at a loss what to do with this troublesome vessel. The officers, we are told, have been liberated on parole, from which it would appear that no piratical character is attributed to them, or they would be amenable to the criminal law, and could only be set free under bail. This however, it seems to us, is to decide the whole matter; for, if not pirates, the officers of the *Shenandoah* were legitimate belligerents, and we have no authority over them at all. Many of our contemporaries regard this question as one of English interests, and ask what our position would be if, in the event of our going to war, with no matter what Power, our enemy, though strictly blockaded at home, possessed the right of buying steamers in some foreign port, and making the same use of them against our commerce that has been made of the *Shenandoah* against the commerce of Federal America. The law, however, must be interpreted as it stands, without any reference to the advantages that England may or may not derive from its application.

Sir Edward Cust, who is a distinguished officer, and has written some valuable and interesting volumes on the wars of the eighteenth century, has recently got into trouble about a dog. Sir Edward cannot plead the excuse of Alcibiades in



THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE EXPLOSION AT NINE-ELMS GASWORKS.



a somewhat similar case; for he distinctly admits that "it was in order that no ground for the animadversions of the newspapers should remain" that he caused the man who had stolen his dog to be liberated from prison; whereas the object of Alcibiades in connection with his celebrated dog feat was to get the animal and himself talked of as much as possible. It sometimes strikes us that the whole system of local independent magistracy is wrong. What we are far more certain of is that the whole of this system will at no distant day be abolished. We do not object to it merely because, as is sometimes said, it is "a relic of feudalism;" for out of feudalism our whole Constitution has grown. But in simple practice we find, from time to time, that landed proprietors do exercise over the labourers on their estates the sort of magisterial power that they exercised of old, at a time when the general relations between the two classes were very different from what they are now. Formerly, when we were all in danger of the tyranny of the Crown, it was most desirable that independent judicial centres should exist; but no one can possibly fear in the present day that irremovable stipendiary magistrates will act as agents of a more or less tyrannical Government; and the chief argument used on behalf of the maintenance of unpaid and unqualified justices of the peace is that it gives them something to do in the country and makes them more important persons than they otherwise would be in the districts where their property lies. The functions of a justice of the peace are not so very important, after all. He cannot hang a man, nor can he sentence him to any very long term of imprisonment. But the unfortunate persons in whose cases he can exercise summary jurisdiction are often—and, as a class, nearly always—the very labourers who work upon his land; and, in small matters, such as trespassing, cutting wood, and poaching, he has, directly or indirectly, the opportunity of acting at the same time as prosecutor, advocate, and judge. As long as the landed proprietors use their magisterial rights in a befitting manner, no great outcry will be raised against a system which, on the whole, has worked well; but this dog of Sir Edward Cust's has made a great noise; and if Sir Edward, after occasioning it, had not himself interfered to stop it, it might have led to unpleasant consequences.

Next in importance to Sir Edward Cust's dog, among the actors of the past week, we must reckon M. Bismarck's police agent, who, at the head of a party of spies and gendarmes, entered Holland in search of a Prussian absconder. That the robber of Schleswig and Holstein should have a horror of stealing is natural enough, and no one could feel very indignant at the mere fact of a fraudulent banker's clerk having been arrested on Dutch or on any other territory. At the same time, the indignation expressed by the free inhabitants of Holland at this violation of their territory is natural enough—especially when we consider that Holland occupies much the same position towards Germany (and, therefore, towards Prussia, Germany's self-constituted representative) that Denmark occupied before the commencement of that series of intrigues and invasions which terminated in the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. Holland is now the only non-German Power possessing provinces which belong to the system of the German Confederation, and which, consequently, are subject to the federal laws. The Dutch, knowing how insidiously Prussia contrived to establish a footing in Poland before the first partition of that country, and how, with equal treachery, she brought the German, or half German, provinces of Denmark within her grasp by means of the interventions, negotiations, and occupations of the last twenty years, cannot help feeling alarmed at a manifestation, however slight, of a desire to interfere in the affairs of Holland. The provinces of Luxembourg and Limburg are to Holland much what Schleswig and Holstein were formerly to Denmark. Both these provinces, though belonging to Holland and subject to the authority of the Dutch Crown, are at the same time portions of the immense territory for which, in certain very important matters, the Germanic Confederation possesses the right to legislate. M. de Bismarck will not, of course, claim either Limburg or Luxembourg for some time to come; but he has apparently been practising what politicians call "the first operation" upon Holland, to be repeated at the earliest opportunity, and as soon as the patient may seem prepared for it. There is such a lawless spirit abroad, and the principle of "non-intervention" is so completely misinterpreted by those whose apparent interest it is not to understand it, that Prussia, at a fitting opportunity, and after a duly arranged breach of the peace, might be tempted to treat Holland as she has hitherto, with entire impunity, been allowed to treat Denmark.

#### PROFESSOR MASSON.

DAVID MASSON, the newly-appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, of whom we this week publish a Portrait, was born, as we learn from "Men of the Time," on the 2nd of December, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh. He commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scottish provincial newspaper, and then, coming to London in 1844, where he remained about a year, he contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodicals. He then established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers. He returned to London in 1847, where he has chiefly resided since. In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature, at University College, London, on the resignation of the late Professor Clough. He has contributed very numerous articles to the *Quarterly Review*, *North British Review*, &c. Among these the most remarkable are his papers on Milton, Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," Dickens and Thackeray, "Rabelais," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakespeare and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing." In 1856 Mr. Masson published in a collected form, "Essays, Bio-

graphical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets;" in 1859, vol. i. of a "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time;" and in the same year a volume entitled "British Novelists and their Styles: a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction." He became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1859; and on the death of the late Professor Aytoun was appointed to succeed him in the chair of Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, and English Literature in the University of the Scottish capital. Professor Masson was inducted to his chair on Thursday, and will commence his course of lectures next week.

#### THE GAS EXPLOSION AT NINE-ELMS.

WE this week publish an Engraving depicting the havoc caused by the explosion of the gasometer at Nine-elms, details of which were given in our last Number. The damage done by the explosion has been very serious. Nearly every pane of glass in the houses for some distance round was shattered, as were also the street-lamps. Two streets of newly-erected houses, named Horwood-street and Radley-terrace, each containing about twenty-four houses, inhabited by respectable working men, run parallel with the walls of the gas company's premises, and every house in these had its doors and windows smashed in, its roof stripped off, and the whole of the furniture destroyed or seriously damaged by the force of the explosion. There have been no further deaths from the catastrophe beyond those reported last week. An inquest on the bodies of the sufferers was opened on Saturday last, when the several bodies were identified, and an adjournment was made for a few days to allow the gas company, who have promised to render every facility for the inquiry, time to make a model of the premises, which will materially assist the jury in their future proceedings.

It has been ascertained that the cause of the disaster arose in the meter-house, and this conclusion is arrived at by the principal practical officers of the works, who state that the explosion first of all took place in the meter-house, inasmuch as some minutes before the disaster happened gas was escaping from one of the "governors," and that efforts were being made to remedy this by filling the cubes and covering the cone with water. These efforts, it appears, were entirely fruitless. The gas rushed out with great force, and in volume sufficient to be smelt all over the yard, so as to cause some apprehension on the part of the workmen both in the meter-house and those in the carpenters' and meter manufacturing shops, which stood parallel with the meter-house and in close proximity to the partly exploded gasometer. In these shops, it must be stated, were some lighted gas-jests, and as the gas issued from the "governor," the wind blew directly across the shops, and suddenly it became ignited, and with lightning speed it communicated the fire to the accumulated gas in the meter-house, which instantly exploded, levelling the building to the ground, and unroofing the workshops, counting-houses, and other buildings in the yard. Immediately after this explosion the southern gasometer, containing over 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas, was in a flame; while the northern gasometer, that stood next the meter-house, remained to all appearance uninjured—at all events, it had not then exploded. It is, however, surmised that the explosion of the meter-house must have produced a slight leakage in it, and that the flame from the southern gasometer came into contact with this leakage, which produced a second, but comparatively slight, explosion.

The gasometers destroyed were among the largest in London, their dimensions being—Depth, 30 ft.; height, 60 ft.; diameter, about 450 ft.; and were capable of holding 1,390,000 cubic feet of gas. They were constructed of sheet iron of various thicknesses, varying from 8 to 12 wire gauge—that is to say, while the sides and angles might have been constructed of No. 8, the top and the part less liable to pressure were constructed of from 9 to 12 gauge. On the company's premises, however, is another gasometer in course of construction, which will be, when completed, undoubtedly the largest of the kind in London, being capable of holding more than 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon caused a little sensation among the Parisians by suddenly starting, at the early hour of six on Monday morning, for the model farm of his cousin, Princess Bacciocchi, in Brittany. The Emperor's journey appears to be twofold—to visit his cousin, who is known to be in ill-health, and to be present at the opening of an agricultural meeting.

M. de Bismarck, who has left Paris, is said to have expressed himself as highly satisfied with his visit; at St. Cloud his reception was most generous, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys was more than civil.

All doubt about the commencement of the evacuation of Rome is set at rest by the statement in the *Moniteur* that the Labrador and Gomer actually left Civita Vecchia on the 7th, with two batteries of artillery on board, and that the frigates Mogadore and Eldorado have sailed from Toulon for Civita Vecchia to bring home more troops.

The cholera has nearly disappeared from Paris; and at Marseilles and Toulon it has done so entirely. In the latter city only two deaths were recorded on the 2nd, out of a population of 80,000, which is accounted for by all the sick and feeble having been carried off by the pestilence.

Advices from Algiers state that an official despatch had been published in that city announcing that, upon the French columns approaching the forces of Si Lala and the other insurgent contingents, the latter retreated by forced marches in a southerly direction. The Arab Goums, under General Lacrosette, supported by the French cavalry, overtook the enemy on the morning of the 27th ult., and carried off numerous flocks belonging to the Himian tribes who recently joined the insurgents.

##### ITALY.

The Florence journals publish a speech recently delivered by Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, before his constituents, in which he explained that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxes. In alluding to the Roman question, he detailed the negotiations which have taken place between the Italian and Papal Governments relative to the vacant bishoprics. He said that by accepting the proposals of the Roman Court the Italian Government would have acted in opposition to public opinion, and would have been guilty of a great inconsistency. He further declared that Italy would honestly carry out the September Convention, and stated that the power of the Italian kingdom must be increased without violence. The Venetian question was represented by Signor Sella as merely one of finance, and in the financial future of Italy he expressed great faith. The Minister concluded with these words, "Let Italy remain resolute and we shall soon enter Venetia."

##### GERMANY.

The Frankfort Senate has sent a spirited answer to the insolent notes of Austria and Prussia as to the late congress of deputies in Frankfort. The Senate tells the two Powers that it does not recognise their right to speak in the manner they did, and adds that the congress of deputies violated no law of the free city of Frankfort. Prussia rejoins to this, in effect, that, notwithstanding the protest of the Senate, she does not intend to withdraw any of her pretensions, or to moderate any of her threats. Austria does not go so far, but complains that the Senate, in dealing with the notes of the two Powers as identical, has attributed to that of Austria expressions which it did not contain. The Senate, in reply, justifies what it did, but accepts the disclaimer of Austria of offensive expressions. It further goes on to say that there have previously been Congresses at other places which have not been objected to, and concludes with a paragraph in which, in sufficiently suggestive language, the Senate tells Austria that throughout the whole of Germany the necessity for a change in political organisation is becoming more and more evident. A conference of the minor

German Powers has taken place at Hanover with reference to the attitude of Prussia and Austria towards Frankfort.

At a sitting of the Federal Diet, on the 4th inst., the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse-Darmstadt proposed that Austria and Prussia should be requested—1. To convoke in Holstein, as soon as possible, a general assembly of representatives elected by the free votes of the inhabitants, in order that such an assembly may co-operate in the definitive solution of the still-pending Schleswig-Holstein question. 2. To take steps calculated to bring about the incorporation of Schleswig into the German Confederation. The Federal diet resolved to decide in a fortnight how this proposal should be dealt with.

##### GREECE.

As M. Bulgaria persisted in declining to form an Administration, the King of Greece confided the task to M. Deligeorgis, his Majesty promising that Count Sponeck should leave the country next spring. M. Deligeorgis has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, himself holding the offices of President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice.

##### DENMARK.

On Tuesday the modifications of the Danish Constitution were adopted by both Houses of the Rigsgaad, and the new Administration subsequently accepted the modifications. Harmony is, therefore, likely to be restored to all branches of the Government.

##### BRAZIL.

From Brazil we have the intelligence of the recapture of Uruguayana by the Imperial troops. The garrison appears to have been reduced to great straits, and the town was in a pestiferous state. This ends the invasion of Rio Grande by Lopez. Diplomatic relations have been re-established between England and Brazil. Mr. Thornton, the new Minister, had his first interview with the Emperor at Uruguayana.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence from New York of the 28th ult. President Johnson had appointed the first Thursday in November as a day of national thanksgiving for the return of peace.

The Georgia State Convention had repealed the secession ordinance and appointed a committee to memorialise President Johnson to release Mr. Davis and other Confederate prisoners.

A Washington telegram of the 26th says:—"It is now positively known here that the trial of Jefferson Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for the crime of treason, and will take place either at Washington or Richmond, and before the United States Supreme Court. The counsel for the Government have been selected by the Attorney-General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him."

Washington advices of the 25th state that the Hon. Caleb Cushing was about to leave for Europe on an important mission. A New York telegram confirms this statement, and says:—"The Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves for England in next Wednesday's steamer, on a special legal mission connected with the State department, the nature of which has not transpired, but is believed to be in relation to the adjudication made of the claims for damages by this Government on Great Britain for depredations of the Alabama on American commerce. It is believed that the Government has accepted the proposition of Earl Russell to appoint a commission to settle such claims."

The correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams on the subject of the Alabama's depredations had attracted much attention. The *New York Times* says that if Earl Russell expresses the fixed and final purpose of the British Government, it is impossible that friendly relations can continue to exist between England and the United States.

The Governor's message to the Legislature of South Carolina congratulates the members upon the benefits which will result from the abolition of slavery, and eulogises President Johnson's policy towards the South. It also opposes any act tending to the repudiation of the State debt. General Wade Hampton has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

The Wirz military commission concluded its labours on the 24th ult., and the record was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate-General Holl. The verdict of the Court would not be known until it had received the approval of the President, whose decision, however, had not been made public. It was rumoured in Washington that Wirz would be hanged. The spiritual advisers of the prisoner had visited him and advised him to be prepared for the worst.

It was stated at Washington that the Secretary of the Navy had directed that all the available steam-vessels of war should immediately be got ready for sea. It was supposed that it was the intention of the American Government to be prepared for an eventuality in any quarter of the globe.

A naval court-martial, under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Farragut, was to meet in Washington, on the 1st instant, to try Commodore Craven, late of the Niagara. He is charged with neglecting to do his utmost to capture or destroy the Confederate ram Stonewall—the ram having been in the harbour of Ferrol while he was in proximity, as commander of the Niagara, the Sacramento and another ship of war being in port at the same time to aid him. It was said the Stonewall sent a challenge, which he declined to accept.

##### INDIA.

Bombay advices to Oct. 14 state that cholera had broken out with much severity in the 106th and 45th Regiments, at Musserabad and Neemuch. The Viceroy was expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 1st of November.

##### CHINA.

A telegram from Shanghai states that the Taku forts have been evacuated by the allied garrison. There had been a great hurricane at Manila. Piracy in the Chinese seas is said to be extending.

##### NEW ZEALAND.

Advices from New Zealand state that severe fighting has taken place at Waitapa, on the east coast, resulting in the defeat of the natives. The colonial troops behaved gallantly. An expedition to Opoitiki had effected a successful landing. The colonial troops were victorious in the first skirmish, captured the native pah, and occupied the town. Martial law had been proclaimed.

Sir George Grey, by the advice of the Ministry, has confiscated the land in Taranaki, and has issued a peace and amnesty proclamation.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We learn by advices from the Cape that the Basuto war had virtually terminated, though it was not finally settled. The Boers were quarrelling among themselves, and their President had opened negotiations with Moshesh. That chief was willing to become a subject of the English Government, but was resolute in his determination to refuse to submit to the Dutch. Moshesh had opened communications with the Governor of the Cape Colony.

##### JAMAICA.

On the authority of a despatch received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, it is announced that an insurrection has broken out in the eastern portion of Jamaica. The Governor had made an urgent appeal for assistance to General Doyle, who is not only commander of the troops in that colony, but is at present temporarily administering the local Government. Admiral Hope immediately set sail in his flagship, the Duncan, with a battalion of the 17th Regiment, and a second vessel was to follow immediately. The cause or extent of the outbreak is unknown.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD CLYDE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A handsome and massive memorial stone of polished Aberdeen granite is now in the course of erection by Mr. T. Giffin, of the Quadrant, Regent-street, in Westminster Abbey, in memory of the late Lord Clyde. The stone bears the following inscription:—"Beneath this stone rest the remains of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, who by his own deeds through 50 years of arduous service, from the earliest battles in the Peninsula War to the pacification of India in 1858, rose to the rank of Field Marshal and the Peerage. He died, lamented by the Queen, the Army, and the people, August 14, 1865, in the 71st year of his age."



## THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH ON ALGERIA.

THE long-expected "Letter on the Policy of France in Algeria," addressed by the Emperor to Marshal de MacMahon, Governor-General of the colony, has been published in Paris. It forms a pamphlet of eighty-eight pages 8vo, and is accompanied by the following note from the publisher:—

This letter was printed, by order of the Emperor, ten days after his return from Algeria; it had not been made public, because His Majesty was anxious that all the questions treated in it should be subjected to a preliminary discussion by the Ministers and the Governor-General. It is after having weighed all the objections, and made several changes in the original text, that the Emperor has authorised the publication of the document.

The work is divided into four chapters, preceded by the following considerations:—

Monseigneur le Maréchal.—France has possessed Algeria for the last thirty-five years; it is necessary that this conquest should become henceforward for her an augmentation of force and not a cause of weakness.

Under all the Governments that have succeeded each other, and even since the establishment of the empire, nearly fifteen systems of general organisation have been tried, one overthrowing the other; inclining at one moment in favour of the civil power, at another of the military; now leaning towards the Arab, now towards the colonist, and producing in the main much trouble in the minds of the population and very little practical benefit. The business of to-day is to substitute action for discussion, as laws more than enough have been made for Algeria.

Penetrated with this idea, I have committed to writing the result of my observations taken during my journey. I have no pretension of inaugurating a new system. I propose to myself to decide some fundamental questions, to exclude them for ever from the controversy, and at the same time to trace out a programme composed almost exclusively of rules of conduct addressed to administrators of all ranks.

My programme may be summed up in very few words:—To gain the sympathy of the Arabs by positive acts; to attract new colonists by examples of real prosperity amongst the old ones; to turn to account the resources of Africa in produce and in men; and by those means to obtain the power of diminishing our army and our expenditure.

Two contrary opinions, equally absolute, and for that very reason erroneous, are now opposed to each other in Algeria. One of them maintains that the extension of colonisation can only take place to the detriment of the natives, whilst the other declares that the only way to save the interest of the natives is to extend colonisation. Let us reconcile the colonists and the Arabs by bringing both of them into the path traced out in my letter of Feb. 6, 1863, to prove by good deeds that the latter ought not to be despoiled for the profit of the former, and that the two elements have need of the reciprocal support of each other—such is the course that ought to be followed. The Europeans ought to serve as guides and initiators to the natives in spreading amongst them ideas of morality and justice—ought to teach them how to dispose of or transform their produce, how to accumulate capital, extend commerce, work the forests and mines, effect drainage, introduce great systems of irrigation, cultivate and bring to perfection improved methods of agriculture, &c. The natives ought to second the establishment of the Europeans in order to find amongst them employment, a market for their harvests and cattle, &c. When this idea shall have been well comprehended and energetically applied, mutual interest will gradually, I hope, cause all antipathies to disappear.

I will now briefly examine what has been done and what is to be done. The population of Algeria is subdivided nearly as follows:—Natives, 2,580,267; Europeans, 192,546; army, 76,000. The country is, therefore, at one and the same time an Arab kingdom, a European colony, and a French camp. It is essential to consider Algeria under these three aspects—the native, the colonial, and the military.

The four chapters composing the pamphlet are entitled "Les Arabes," "La Colonisation," "L'Occupation Militaire," and "Résumé." The chapter on the Arabs treats of their position, the conduct that ought to be pursued towards them, the regulation of taxes, a just arrangement and distribution of the land, the proper working of the courts of law, and all the various questions that can assimilate the Arab to the native of France. The whole of the measures are indicated in no fewer than twenty-nine articles.

The second chapter, relating to colonisation, treats of the general rules to be acted on; speaks of commercial liberty; points out the parts of the colony to be appropriated to colonists; discusses European centres; concessions; difficulties of immigration; simplification of the administration; all the ports of Algeria to be declared free, and all the produce of the colony to be admitted free into France; suppress the customs offices in the colony; expend 100 millions on improvements in the country; 30 for roads; 20 for ports; 30 for weirs and barriers of rivers, canals, and artesian wells; 15 for planting the mountains; and 5 for replacing in proper positions the colonists who are too far from the coasts. The suggestions for this important branch of the subject are given in nineteen articles.

The third chapter, which concerns the occupation of the colony, relates to the position of troops, and other points connected with the subject. It examines the best means of diminishing the charges which press on the mother country, without, however, endangering the security of the French possessions in Algeria. To that effect the Emperor examines the following questions:—

1. The places where troops should be quartered. 2. The situation of the frontier tribes. 3. Movable columns. 4. The Arab bureaux. 5. The Spahis and Smalas. 6. Regiments of native infantry. 7. Fortifications.

The Imperial letter refers with strong approbation to the famous circular of Marshal Bugeaud, of May 18, 1846; and, after an able examination of the questions just mentioned, proposes ten measures, in these terms:—

1. To reduce the number of military centres. 2. To place the greatest portion of the forces on the boundary of the Tell. 3. To diminish insensibly the political and military importance of the posts of Geryville, Laghouat, and Djelfa; to connect the tribes of the centre with those of the boundary of the Tell amongst which these latter come to obtain supplies; to call back from that part of the country all the colonists. 4. To create on the boundary of the Tell stationary tribes. 5. To reduce by degrees the strength of the army to 50,000 men and to create movable columns, each 1800 strong. 6. To pay the greatest attention to the choice of the heads of the military subdivision and of the Arab bureaux; to avoid frequent changes in the chiefs of those bureaux, and to keep them at the same post as long as the interests of their military career will permit; not to appoint as heads of the bureau any but captains; to admit to that service officers of the special arms; to reduce them to be only Staff officers of the commanders of sub-divisions; to give the strictest recommendation to have consideration shown in every circumstance to the self-love of the Arab chiefs, and to leave to these latter the command of the garrisons when called under arms. 7. To organise a European militia, by exempting the young men who have been drawn from service in France, and to place them on the reserve in Algeria, according to the rules established for the constitution of the reserve in the mother country. 8. To augment the strength and number of the battalions of Turcos, and to reduce in France a company in each infantry regiment. 9. To ameliorate the smalas of the Spahis; to create a marching regiment and form a special corps for the Arab bureaux. And, 10. To simplify the system of fortifications and of the military servitudes around them.

The fourth and last chapter merely consists of the following short summary:—

According to what precedes, I prefer, you perceive, utilising the bravery of the Arabs to pressing hard on their poverty—I like better to render the colonists rich and prosperous than to import emigrants at a heavy cost and to maintain our soldiers in salubrious positions rather than to expose them to the devouring climate of the desert. In realising that programme, we shall obtain, I hope, the appeasement of passions and the satisfaction of material interests. Algeria will not then be any longer a burden to us, but a new element of prosperity. The Arabs, kept within bounds and reconciled, will give us what they can supply the best—soldiers; and the colony, rendered flourishing by the development of its territorial wealth, will create a commercial movement, eminently favourable to the mother country.

Your experience and ability, Monsieur le Maréchal, are to me a sure guarantee of the zeal which you will show in carrying out all that can co-operate in ensuring the prosperity of Algeria.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH OFFICER.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday night, on the body of a foreigner, who appears to have been first in the Hungarian army in 1848, and latterly in the French army. Coming over to this country, as he gave out, to meet his relatives, he appears to have fallen into great distress, and took to writing begging-letters to the Prince of Wales and other eminent persons. On Thursday week he shot himself in his lodgings with a revolver. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."

FRIGHTFUL SCENE ON A SCAFFOLD.—The German journals give an account of a shocking scene which occurred last week at Bautzen (Saxony), at the execution of a man named Bohmer, for the murder of the husband of a woman with whom he (Bohmer) had formerly cohabited. Bohmer refused to listen to the exhortations of the chaplain of the prison; and when he ascended the scaffold and the executioner and his three aids laid hands on him, he commenced a fierce struggle and successfully resisted their efforts to lay him on the fatal plank. With the help of three more men, however, he was ultimately placed under the guillotine, and his last words before the knife fell were, "I am innocent. Human justice is murder!"

## THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the proceedings of the Fenian Congress sitting in that city:—

The Fenian Congress continues its sessions in Philadelphia, and has so much business to attend to that they are protracted far into the night. The green-uniformed sentinels still guard its doors closely, and hope to keep the secret of the deliberations within. They have changed their weapons to loaded muskets, in order to terrify attempting intruders; but their watchfulness is of little avail, for not only are there informers inside in the interest of your Government, but I learn that others assist in the deliberations who are in the interest of our own, who send daily reports of the proceedings to Washington, that the Government may know in time the adoption of any measures tending to violate the peace between England and America. So fearful are the Fenians of these informers that they have adopted resolutions commanding the members to destroy all notes they had made of the proceedings and prohibiting note-taking in future. They are trying their best to get from Secretary Seward a definite statement whether he did or did not inform the English Government of their movements. On Oct. 20 the Secretary made an elaborate speech at Auburn, New York, the first he has made in six months, and commented upon every political matter, foreign or domestic, in which this country is interested, praising President Johnson, and, as usual, abusing England; but he said not one word with reference to the Fenians. They do not know what to make of his silence, and very probably will send a committee to catechise him directly upon the subject.

Meanwhile the Fenians have accomplished one thing, and are in great glee over it. They sent a delegate to President Johnson to ask for the release of the famous John Mitchell, who for five months past has been imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. The President answered favourably and promised his release, and in a very few days he will be among the Fenians, playing no small part in their noisy and absurd game. During the past week the congress has remodelled the organisation of the brotherhood, adopting measures to secure secrecy, to provide for military drill, and to insure subordination among the members. They have pledged the fullest support and sympathy to their comrades in Ireland, all the members of the congress rising to their feet when the resolution was passed in token of unanimity. They have established the "Directory," or "Supreme Council," or whatever they call it, which is to have a despotism control over the Fenians in Ireland and America. It consists of John O'Mahony, the Head Centre, now to be called the President, and a board of fifteen officers, who have power to do everything in the United States. The president will have three secretaries—of war, of finance, and of foreign and domestic affairs. No way is pointed out for the Irish Fenians, they being left to themselves in the matter of the choice of their governors. The congress has also decided what it will do. No armed organisation will be formed in the United States for the invasion of Ireland; they have voted that "inexpedient;" but money will be raised to aid the cause. Every Fenian circle throughout the United States has been ordered to make efforts to raise money from persons both in and out of the order. Bonds payable "after the establishment of the Irish Republic" will be given for subscriptions, and the smallest amounts will be received. Arms are to be sent to Ireland, and individuals encouraged to go over there and aid the Fenians, and money will be given the latter to pay their passage; but the congress, in all its deliberations, conveys the impression that the Fenians in Ireland are not ready for an outbreak, and active movements in America, except the collection of money, had better be delayed. There is no disguising the fact that the Fenians are afraid to venture now upon any expedition or open effort against the English, and the congress knows that, while over 100,000 Irishmen in America take every opportunity that offers to abuse England, not 5000, when the pinch came, would go over the sea to fight her. Money is to be raised at once, however, and a great amount will, no doubt, be given them. Subscriptions have already begun, and it is stated the members of the congress will give 500,000 dollars. Committees to collect funds will be appointed by the circles in all parts of the country, and a thorough canvass will be made of the Irish population. The collection has already begun in Chicago, where the city is divided into districts, and every Irishman refusing to subscribe is threatened with proscription. The same course will be pursued in Philadelphia. It is said that one fifth of the Post-office money-orders sent from Washington are from Fenians, and are sent to the general treasury of the brotherhood in New York. The money subscribed is in very small sums, as the Irish are generally poor; and, in order to facilitate collections, "Fenian Sisterhoods" have been organised, where our servant-girls assemble, howl over Ireland's wrongs, and contribute their pennies. The brethren think that, by a complete canvass of the country, they can collect about 1,500,000 dollars. Among the offers of personal aid made to the congress is one from an organisation of twenty officers, late of the volunteer army of the United States, in New York. The Fenians try their best to make the deliberations of their congress appear earnest and imposing, but they cannot accomplish it. They are considered the latest joke of the season; and the American people regard them as a parcel of fools, led by a few cunning knaves to waste their time and money for a myth.

## ARRIVAL AND SURRENDER OF THE SHENANDOAH.

THE Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*, which, notwithstanding the close of the American war, has been committing great ravages upon shipping, chiefly amongst whalers, arrived in the Mersey on Monday afternoon, and surrendered to her Majesty's ship *Donegal*. This vessel, formerly the *Sea King*, was fitted up as a Confederate cruiser when the American struggle was drawing to a close, and consequently she had comparatively little chance of committing ravages upon Northern shipping. After the close of the war, however, having obtained a quantity of supplies at Melbourne, the *Shenandoah* appeared in the Ochotsk Sea and Behring's Strait, and did infinite damage to the whaling fleet. It is estimated that since her depredations in these seas she has destroyed in all nearly forty vessels, the majority of them whalers; and it is known that sperm oil has in consequence advanced from £70 to £120 per ton; and in consequence of the scarcity of this article, from the destruction of these vessels, prices may advance from 25 to 50 per cent higher still. Captain Waddell, the commander of the *Shenandoah*, states that the last vessel he spoke was the *Barracouta*, from Liverpool for San Francisco, from which he learnt that the South was really and truly defeated. On this he at once stowed away his guns and ammunition in the hold, and steered for Liverpool, stopping at no other port. On arriving near the port he took a pilot on board, and, finding the news of the defeat of the Confederacy was unmistakable, he desired him to take the *Shenandoah* alongside a man-of-war if there was one in the river. The ex-cruiser was in consequence placed alongside the *Donegal*, and a crew from that vessel placed in charge of her, some Customs officers being also in charge with them. As she came up the river the *Shenandoah* excited great attention, the sight of the Confederate ensign she carried being now a novelty. She is a long, handsome ship, painted black, heavily sparred, and an unmistakably quick and serviceable vessel. According to various reports, Captain Waddell was more than once told, when cruising in the Pacific, of the termination of the war; but as his informants were the crews of the Northern vessels he destroyed, he persistently refused to give credence to the statement. On Tuesday Captain Waddell, after pledging his word of honour to Commander Fisher, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Eagle*, went ashore and communicated with a "Southern house," after which, according to promise, he rejoined his ship. In the mean time, however, three of the crew left the ship, and escaped to the Cheshire side of the Mersey. It is believed that the crew of the *Shenandoah* have for some time been short of provisions. A boatload of fresh beef, vegetables, potatoes, &c., sent off by some charitable Southerners, was refused permission to go alongside the *Shenandoah*, the officers in charge stating that a proper supply of fresh rations would be served out to the men by the *Donegal*. On board the *Shenandoah* there are about thirty-six chronometers, together with a number of sextants, cabin furniture, furs, and other articles of value, which are supposed to be part of the proceeds of Waddell's late raids amongst the whalers of the Arctic seas. In her hold there still remains (in fact, all articles are under seal until instructions are received from Government) a large quantity of ammunition, together with six shunt guns and a large swivel gun. It is not at all impossible that within a few days the Mersey may be visited by the *Sacramento* or other vessels of the United States navy, under the command of Admiral Goldsborough, whose squadron was last heard of at Toulon and Brest. The vessel is now in charge of Lieutenant Cheek, of her Majesty's gun-boat *Goshawk*, whom Captain Paynter has placed on board with secret instructions. There are a guard of marines, a number of seamen from the *Donegal*, and a body of Customs officers also in possession. There is on board a considerable sum of money, but Captain Waddell has no intention of using this for the ship's purposes. He has preserved the property as that of the American Government. Consequently, he and his officers and men are without pecuniary resources. Several of the crew who remain

on board are down with scurvy. The crew are stated to be, for the most part, smart young fellows, and to have the appearance of excellent seamen. They are of mixed nationality, several of them being apparently Americans. The vessel will, no doubt, be surrendered to the United States Government; but it is, as yet, uncertain what course will be pursued with regard to Captain Waddell and his crew. Captain Waddell and his crew were liberated on parole on Wednesday evening.

## LORD STANLEY ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

A "LIMITED" company have just built, in Liverpool, near the Philharmonic Hall, a large gymnasium, one of the finest, if not the finest, in Europe. Under the direction of Mr. Hulley, the famous gymnasiarch, the building has been fitted up with all the most recent improvements and novelties; and already the number of subscribers exceeds 500, with a constant daily accession of fresh members. The formal opening was fixed for Oct. 30, under the presidency of Lord Stanley; but, owing to the Knowles festivities, it was postponed until Monday evening, when Lord Stanley, after some introductory remarks having reference to the institution, said:—

One word as to the object, or rather the objects, which the promoters have in view. Many people look on a gymnasium—a place of teaching, that is, for athletic exercises—as though it were a yacht club, or a chess club, or an Alpine club, a thing which is a hobby to a few individuals, and which others join for amusement, or because it is a fashion, or because it helps to pass the time. Now, if it were only that, though I should say nothing against it, and though I should think that the promoters had made a very sensible investment of their spare cash and their spare time, I should hardly have considered that it required or deserved the formality of a ceremonial opening, and assuredly I should not have done that which is never to me perfectly agreeable—I should not have stood up to make a speech on the subject. But I hold that it is far more than a mere place of amusement. We in Europe, and more especially we in England, are entering on a new phase of social existence. Already more than half the population of England resides in towns. With peace maintained, and with an increase, or even a continuance, of our present rate of prosperity, the proportion will, in a few years, be far greater. But I need not appeal to general statistics. We who have lived to middle age in this neighbourhood—we who have seen the great city—extending from the new docks of Garston on the one side to the sandhills of Bootle on the other, who have watched the gradual disappearance of the green fields, and the spread, in their stead, of streets and lanes, and who have daily before our eyes the long lines of villas which spring up at every adjoining railway station—at Broad Green, at Hulton, and at Roby—should require no proof from books or Parliamentary returns to tell us how rapid and how continuous is the increase of the part of the population engaged in some one of the many branches of commerce, and destined, for the most part, to sedentary pursuits in crowded localities. What is happening here, is though not quite to an equal extent, happening also in a great part of England. But we know, also, something else; we know that even under the greatly-improved sanitary conditions of the last few years—and let me say, in passing, that it is nothing less than a shame to us that, notwithstanding all that has been effected—and it is a great deal—Liverpool should stand nearly highest on the death-rate of England; even after all that has been done, all that drainage, and water supply, and parks can do, urban life is never so healthy as that passed in the pure air and active pursuits of the country. What are the causes of that difference? I am not now speaking of the labouring and artisan class, with whom I admit at once that this institution has little to do. But if I come to the class above them—to the class of clerks, of young men engaged in shops, of all whose days are passed sitting on stools in offices often close and crowded, and I might take in a higher class still—I say at once that one great cause of feeble constitution and depressed energies is the absence of bodily or muscular exertion, combined with the pressure of what is in some degree mental occupation, though often mental occupation of a very mechanical kind. Of course, habit will do much. Of course, also, individual constitutions vary. But every medical man, and everyone who has studied sanitary matters, knows that life passed within four walls during the week, with only the variety of a walk on Saturdays and Sundays, will very seldom be a healthy life in the true sense. For by "healthy" we mean, or ought to mean, not the mere absence of disease, not the mere capacity to go through an ordinary day's work, but that state in which existence itself is felt to be an enjoyment—in which all simple and natural pleasures are appreciated, and the little, every-day anxieties of our business sit lightly upon us. If there are, as is undoubtedly the case, classes among us who run all to muscle, and with whom brain never gets a chance of being developed—navvies, ploughmen, and the like—so there are classes who seem to have no further idea of using their muscles than is implied in walking to their place of business (and very often they take an omnibus to save the time), and whose utmost bodily exertion is driving a pen for hours together and handling their knife and fork at dinner. Now, I say, and I hope without offence, that in the latter class the human result is, to my mind, hardly more satisfactory than the former. Take your clerk, shut up from year's end to year's end; you have a quick, active brain, the nervous system over excitable, but the animal frame feeble and badly developed. I respect him—I am sorry for him. The fault is not his, but that of the life he leads. But I say of him that he is not, physically speaking, the stuff out of which we wish the middle-classes of England to be made. If it were possible—which, I fear, it hardly is—to trace the history of families in detail, we should be startled to find how many of those engaged in purely sedentary pursuits die out; and how the gaps have to be filled up, year after year, from the harder rural population. There are other evils of a purely sedentary life, to which in this company I can scarcely advert. One is that physical feebleness leads to depression. That depression may be relieved by the easy and always accessible resource of drink; and then, sooner or later, we know the end. In other respects, too, medical men, and all who have studied health questions, will understand the very vague phrases I have used. It is not easy to overrate the degree to which habits of morality among men under middle age are connected with healthy physical conditions, and, above all, with sufficient bodily exercise. Well, then, I think we shall agree as to this proposition—that, in Liverpool, as in all great towns, there exists a class exceedingly numerous, and yearly increasing, for whom in the course of their business no opportunity of bodily training or exercise is provided. Can they make such opportunities for themselves? Of course, in a certain sense, they can. There is no physical impossibility in it. But our climate is damp and dull, our streets are not attractive, and perhaps one of the least entertaining of human occupations is that which is called "taking a constitutional" on the high road. There is also the expenditure of time. An establishment like this gives exercise in a concentrated form, and its rooms will be open—will probably be most frequented—in the evening; that is, at a time of day when during several months in the year outdoor nature, especially in the town, is not very agreeable. So much I have to say of the uses of this building. Only one word more. I do not fear that support will be wanted. Those who have watched the progress of the movement tell me that among the young men who take to these exercises many do so with a kind of enthusiasm which is quite remarkable to witness. Still, I find no fault with that. We all like to see men take up a thing in earnest, whether it be work or play. But to those who are keenest about it I would offer one word of warning. Recollect that it is a thing that may be easily overdone. Don't ride a hobby too hard. The object—the national object—of a training of this kind is not to make athletes out of men who have not to live by their muscles, but to develop sound, and healthy, and manly constitutions.

His Lordship concluded by expressing his earnest wish for the success of the institution.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday the late Lord Mayor presided, at the Mansion House, over an important meeting in reference to middle-class education. The object of the meeting was to take steps to establish middle-class schools in the City. The Rev. W. Rogers made an interesting speech on the subject, and pointed out that there were many charitable endowments in the City which did not accomplish the objects for which they were founded, and which, applied for the purpose of middle-class education, would enable all to be done that was required. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed.

A SINGULAR ELECTIONEERING CLAIM.—An extraordinary electioneering case was heard at the Quarter Sessions of Limerick on Wednesday. It presents in a new and striking, though rather ludicrous light, the influence of popular balls in stirring up the feelings of the people. A local bard, named Terence O'Driscoll, possessed a clerk in the employment of Mr. Russell, M.P., for a sum of £25 5s., balance of "wages" claimed by the plaintiff for his important vocal services on the occasion of the last election. The evidence was highly amusing and characteristic of hardy habits and principles. It would appear that the plaintiff has a prolific and unscrupulous muse, and is ready to devote his lyric powers to every one who pays him. He seemed rather proud of his achievements in stirring up the passions of the mob for or against any person or object, and sometimes both, in opposite ways, according to the payments which he received. With exquisite sangfroid he avowed himself ready to write and sing a song of any purport for whoever employed him. At the last election, as he alleged, he was engaged to excite the mob against Mr. Spaight, and thought it meritorious that he faithfully performed the task. Some specimens of his ballad poetry were read in court, and afforded much amusement. He was paid a certain sum per day as Mr. Russell's poet laureate, but demanded the balance, as per agreement. The Court, however, took an unexpected view of the matter, and, regarding the object, upon the plaintiff's own testimony, as illegal, dismissed the process.



## THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN PHILLIPS, the new Lord Mayor of London, who entered upon his term of office on Wednesday, has, from an early age, been engaged in commerce in the City, in the Berlin wool and hosiery line, we believe; and, by strictly honourable conduct in all his transactions, has succeeded in realising a handsome competence. In 1857, on the death of Mr. Alderman Kelly, the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Within elected Mr. Phillips to the honour of the vacant aldermanic gown, and he has discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and his fellow-citizens generally. In 1859 he served the office of Sheriff; and has now been elevated to the highest civic honour in the gift of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Phillips belongs to the Jewish persuasion, and, on assuming office, made a declaration instead of taking the usual oaths of allegiance, &c. The ceremony of swearing in the new chief magistrate took place at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, in the presence of a number of citizens.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor Elect, the Aldermen, the Recorder, and the Sheriffs of London, with some of the principal officers of the Corporation, were entertained by the retiring Lord Mayor (Alderman Hale) at a déjeuner at the Mansion House, according to an immemorial custom, which was served in the Venetian Parlour. The Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor Elect, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs wore their violet gowns on the occasion, and the officers their official robes. At half-past one the whole company left the Mansion House for Guildhall—the Lord Mayor in his private state carriage, and the Lord Mayor Elect in his, the rest of the civic dignitaries following, and the cortège being preceded by trumpeters. On arriving at Guildhall they assembled first in the Aldermen's chamber, where the late Lord Mayor took a formal leave of the Court of Aldermen on retiring from office. Thence the procession went to the great hall, where the ceremony of swearing in was conducted with all the customary formalities, the declaration and oath being administered by Mr. Woodthorpe, the Town Clerk, to the Lord Mayor elect. This done, the late Lord Mayor surrendered his seat to his successor in office, upon which they exchanged congratulations. The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Scott) then, making three "reverences," walked to the side of the table, and presented the diamond sceptre to the late Lord Mayor, who thereupon delivered it to his successor, he placing it on the table before him. The Chamberlain retired, making again three obeisances. Advancing again with the same marks of respect, he presented first the seal of the mayoralty, and then the purse, which were also placed upon the table. The Swordbearer (Mr. Sewell) next advanced, and, presenting the sword to the retiring Lord Mayor, he handed it to the new Lord Mayor, by whom it was placed upon the table in like manner. The Common Crier (Mr. Beddome) followed, bearing the mace, another symbol of civic power, and that, too, was laid upon the table with the same solemnity. The sceptre, the seal, and the purse were afterwards returned, on a velvet cushion, to the Chamberlain; the Swordbearer received back his sword, and the Common Crier his mace, with the same ceremonies. The Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the City officers then presented their congratulations to the Lord Mayor in rotation, according to rank, the retiring Lord Mayor delivered up the keys and the city seal to his successor, with those of the Exchequer weights and measures, and with that the ceremony, which is curious from its antiquity and quaintness, terminated.

The declaration made by the new Lord Mayor was applicable to the circumstances. It was to the effect that he, being a person professing the Jewish religion and having conscientious scruples against subscribing the declaration contained in the Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of George IV., entitled "An Act for repealing so much of the several Acts as impose the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices," did solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that he would not exercise any power, authority, or influence which he



ALDERMAN PHILLIPS, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATAILL.)

might possess by virtue of the office of Lord Mayor, to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as it was by law established in England, nor to disturb the said Church or its Bishops and clergy in the possession of any rights or privileges to which such Church or the said Bishops and clergy might be by law entitled. At the reference to the Protestant Church the voice of the new Lord Mayor, while repeating the declaration, faltered for the moment with emotion.

In the evening the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Phillips) and the retiring Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London, the Masters and Wardens of their respective companies, and some of the principal officers of the Corporation, at dinner at the Mansion House. Dinner was served in the Long Parlour.

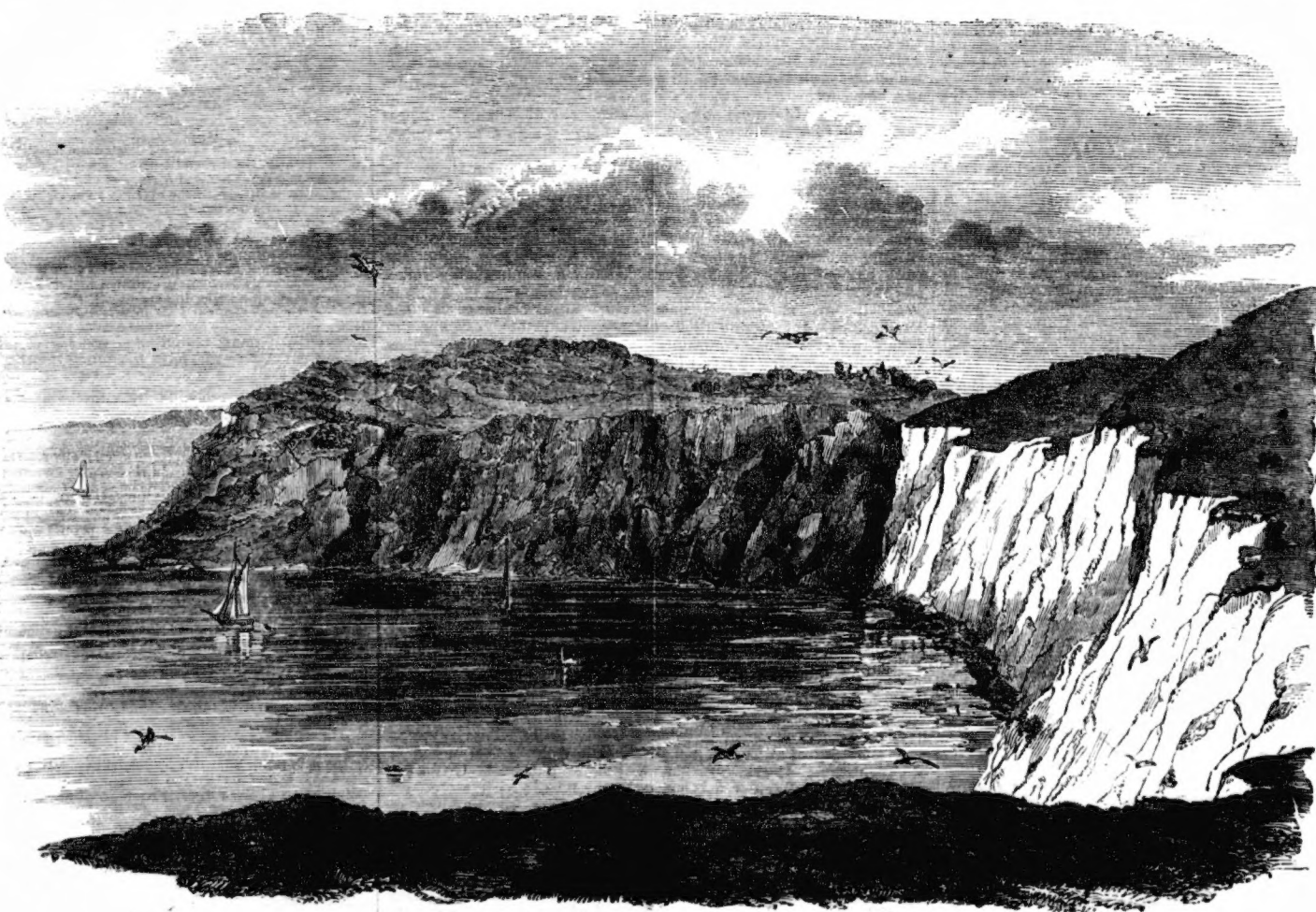
Thursday was Lord Mayor's Day, on which occasion the usual "show" took place. The display was much as on previous occasions, except that the "men in armour" were dispensed with, and their places supplied by an extra number of cavalry. The banquet at the Guildhall in the evening was attended by several of her Majesty's Ministers and other persons of distinction.

power even of the pencil adequately to portray. "The magical repose of this side of the bay is wonderfully contrasted by the torn forms and vivid colouring of the clay cliffs on the opposite side. These do not, as at Whitecliff, present rounded headlands clothed with turf and shrubs, but offer a series of points of a scalloped form, and which are often sharp and pinnacled. Deep, rugged chasms divide the strata in many places, and not a trace of vegetation appears in any part. All is wild ruin. The tints of the cliffs are so bright and so varied that they have not the aspect of anything natural. Deep purplish red, dusky blue, bright ochreous yellow, grey nearly approaching to white, and absolutely black, succeed each other, as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and, after rains, the sun, which, from about noon till his setting in summer, illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the bright lights on real silk."\* To this eloquent description let us add Dr. Mantell's geological notes, and the reader will be able to form a tolerably correct conception of the peculiarities which render Alum Bay one of the most notable spots in England:†—

"The variegated and deeply-tinted sands, marls, and clays, which impart so remarkable and brilliant an aspect to the cliff, form a total thickness of between 700 ft. and 800 ft. The sands are of every shade of red, yellow, green, and grey; some are white, and others almost black. The clays are equally diversified. On cutting down pieces of the cliff, it is astonishing to see the extreme brightness of the colours, and the delicacy and thinness of the several layers of red and white sand, shale and white sand, yellow clay and white and red sand; and, indeed, almost every imaginable combination of these materials. In the midst of this series there are vertical layers of pebbles, and one thick stratum and many seams of lignite. In some of the clays dico-

\* Sir Harry Englefield's "Picturesque Beauties, Antiquities, and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight."

† Mantell's "Geology of the Isle of Wight." (Bohn's edition).



ALUM BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT.



tyledonous leaves have been discovered, but no animal remains. These richly-coloured strata are followed by clays with septaria, seams of pebbles, and a bed of green sand, the whole comprising a thickness of between 200 ft. and 300 ft."

The famous pinnacles of chalk known as "The Needles" are isolated masses, disjoined by the action of the waves from the extreme western point of the island. They were formerly four in number; but one, the loftiest, called by seamen "Lot's Wife," fell into the sea with a fearful crash about ninety years ago. On the rock which is farthest from the land the Trinity House have lately erected an elegant and admirable lighthouse, to guide vessels through the narrow and difficult strait known as "The Race."

In the vicinity of these interesting scenes, which we have so imperfectly described, but which our artist has faithfully reflected in the accompanying illustration, there are numerous objects well worthy the attention of the tourist. His best plan is to hire a boat at Freshwater Gate, and to sail slowly along the shore, pausing when particular points demand special examination. In the course of this delectable sea-trip he will be called upon to observe the Arched Rock, an isolated rock, in whose substance the waters have hollowed out a quaint natural arch; Freshwater Cave, 120 ft. in depth, and at the entrance 30 ft. in height; the Highdown Cliffs, 620 ft. high, whose glittering sides are tenanted by myriads of ocean birds, and perforated by numerous caverns of varying dimensions; and Scratchell's Bay, and its vast arched hollow, nearly 200 ft. in height.

This panorama of gleaming cliff and many-twinkling waters cannot but compel the admiration of the spectator. All is grand, sublime, and solemn; nothing mean or petty degrades the scene; and the mighty music of the waters admirably attunes the mind to a comprehension of, and a sympathy with, the wondrous beauties everywhere unfolded to the eye. To look "from nature up to nature's God;" to indulge in purifying thoughts and elevating emotions; to cast off the soil of the world, and feel that the heart can throb with gentle feelings and the mind conceive ennobling sentiments, is permitted even to the dullest who gazes on the enchanted walls of Alum Bay, or the lofty and shining bulwarks of the Highdown Cliffs.

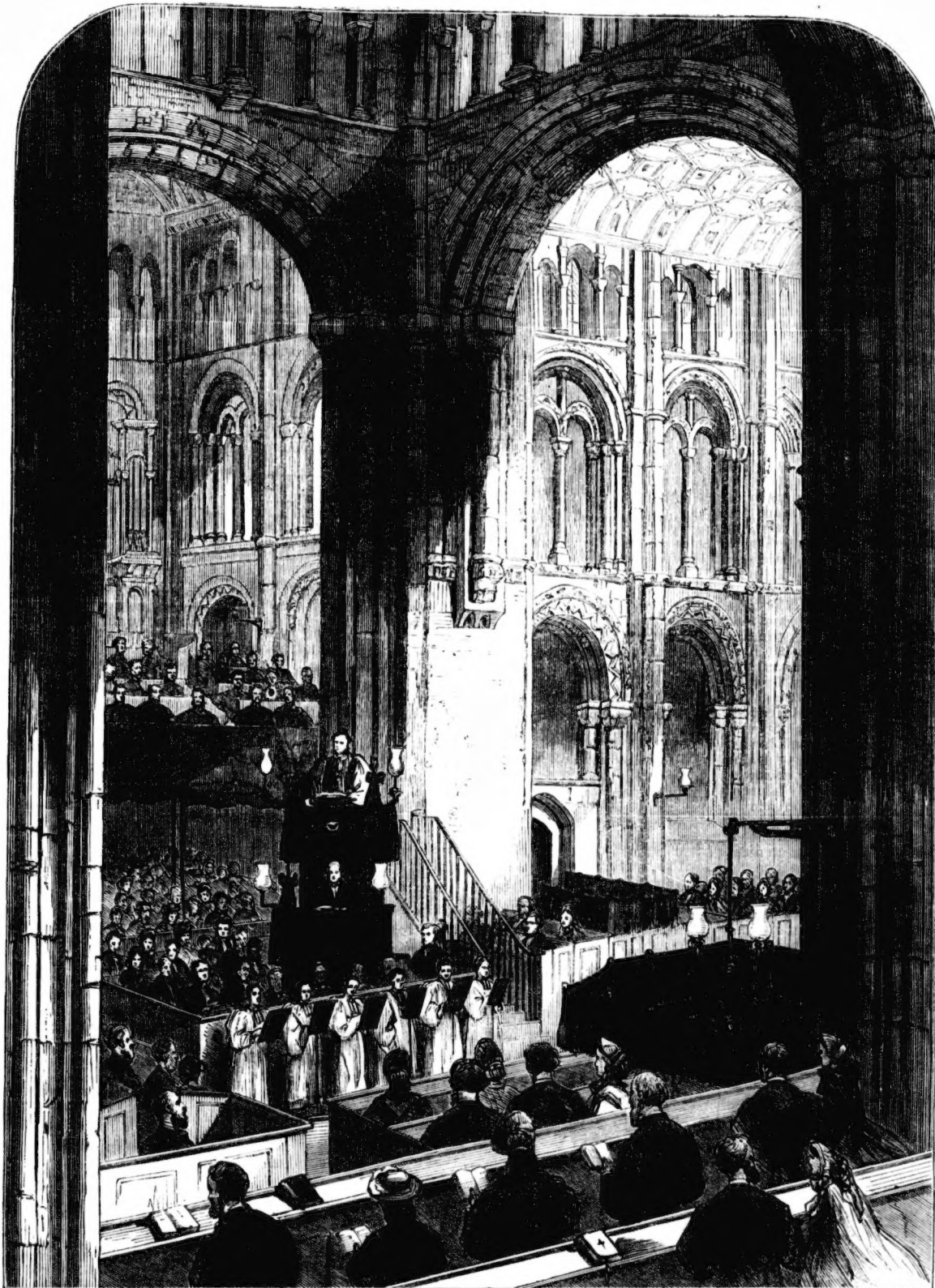
Inland the scenery is of varying and surpassing interest. The view from the summit of the Needles down especially is full of beauty, embracing a considerable portion of the fairest meadows of the island:—

Its lanes and alleys green,  
Dingles, and bushy dells . . .  
And all the bosky bourns from side to side;

the blue waves of the Solent, the gleaming Hampshire hills, the

green boughs of the New Forest, and a way to the west the long, unbroken line of the chalky Dorsetshire cliffs. From Alum Bay to Freshwater Gate—a cluster of hotels and huts in a sheltered gap between Afton and the Needles DOWNS, which opens out

state and to fit the house for a private residence. It is now occupied as a farmhouse on that portion of his Lordship's estate, and was a very favourite place of resort with him while staying at Broadlands. He usually rode nearly every day from Broadlands



INTERIOR OF ROMSEY CHURCH, HANTS, SHOWING THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON'S PEW.

upon the Channel; or from Alum Bay to Freshwater village and the small port of Yarmouth—is a ramble of delightful variety. There are many quiet, leafy nooks, moreover, which would enchant an artist and move a poet's soul to sing of "sunny spots of greenery." In such a nook lies Faringford, the residence of the Laureate, "Where," as he himself has sung—

Far from noise and smoke of town,  
I watch the twilight falling brown  
All round a careless-order'd garden,  
Close to the ridge of a noble down,  
Where groves of pine on either hand,  
To break the blast of winter,  
stand;  
And further on, the heavy Channel  
Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand.

#### SKETCHES

##### AT BROADLANDS.

LORD PALMERSTON'S PEW IN ROMSEY CHURCH.

In our last Number we published, along with an Engraving of Romsey Church, full descriptive details of that ancient edifice. We now present our readers with a View of the interior of the church, showing the pew occupied by the late noble Premier. This pew is situated on the right of the Engraving, and is shown draped in black, as it has appeared since the noble Lord's death.

##### LEE CHURCH.

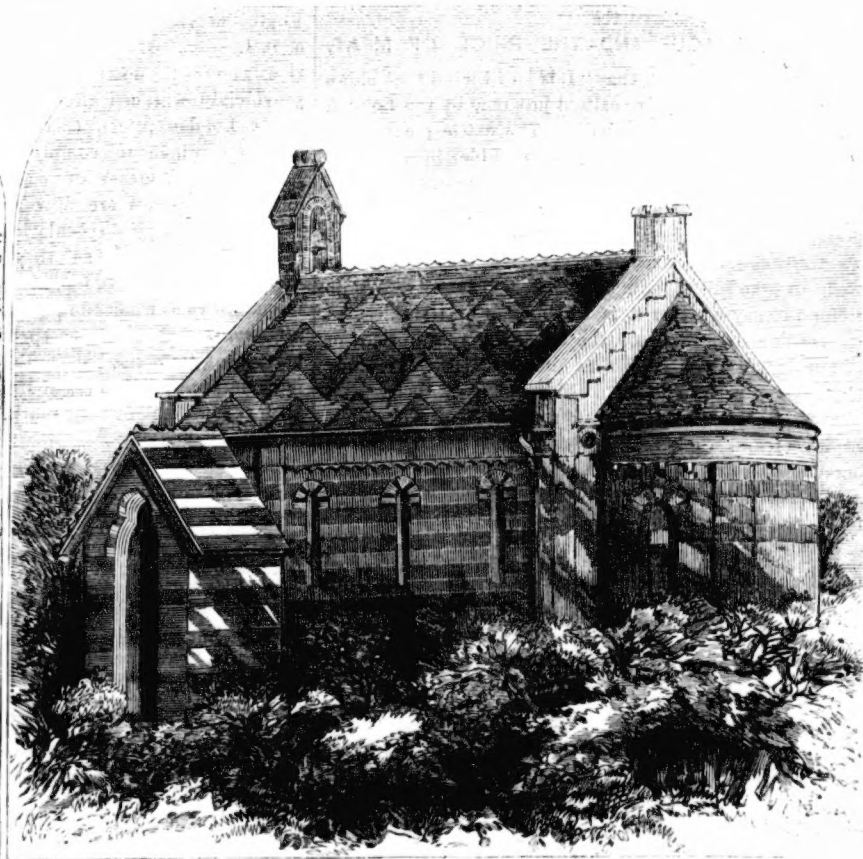
The village of Lee is situated about two miles and a half from the parish church of Romsey; and, as this distance was inconvenient for the people resident at Lee, it was mentioned to the late Lord Palmerston that some accommodation for public worship was required in the village. After a few days' consideration his Lordship intimated that he would build a church; and the edifice was accordingly erected in 1861. It is capable of accommodating about 200 persons, and has proved a great convenience to the district. Lord Palmerston has since built a national school in connection with Lee Church, and has literally supported it out of his own purse.

##### GROVE-PLACE FARM.

This is a comparatively ancient structure. After the time of Elizabeth it must have fallen into the possession of the nobility, as it is known to have been the residence of several noble families in succession before becoming a lunatic asylum, to which purpose it was converted by the late Dr. Middleton, and continued in the family as such for about thirty years. It was then occupied for a similar purpose by Isaac Potheary, Esq., and Dr. Symes for about ten years. It was afterwards purchased by Lord Palmerston, who made a considerable outlay upon it, in order to restore it to its original state and to fit the house for a private residence. It is now occupied as a farmhouse on that portion of his Lordship's estate, and was a very favourite place of resort with him while staying at Broadlands. He usually rode nearly every day from Broadlands



GROVE-PLACE FARM, ON THE BROADLANDS ESTATE.



LEE CHURCH, HANTS, ERECTED BY THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.



to the Grove farm, where he kept a room, and personally superintended the agricultural operations going on.

#### LORD PALMERSTON'S STUDY AT BROADLANDS.

In our Number for Nov. 12, 1864, we published, in connection with Engravings of Broadlands, and of the late Lord Palmerston on horseback in his eighty-first year, a sketch of the noble Lord's private study at his Hampshire seat. We now give an Engraving of that room, and cannot do better than reprint the description of it which appeared in our columns at the time above mentioned.

"We have said that Lord Palmerston has been master at Broadlands for over sixty years. At Broadlands, then, a considerable portion of modern European history has been manufactured; for from 1809 to 1828 his Lordship was Secretary for War; during the greater part of the period from 1830 to 1851, Foreign Secretary; and from 1855 to the present time, with only two short intervals, Prime Minister of England. And when Parliament was not sitting most of the noble Lord's official business was doubtless done here. Of course, his Lordship had a private room, and most people who know nothing of his habits would imagine that the private room of the great Minister was very capacious and splendidly fitted up and furnished: such a chamber as that in which Sidonia received Tancred, thus described by Disraeli:—'Tancred was ushered into an apartment, half saloon half library; the choicely-bound volumes, which were not too numerous, were ranged on shelves inlaid in the walls, so that they ornamented without diminishing the apartment. These walls were painted in encaustic, corresponding with the coiled ceiling, which was richly adorned in the same fashion. A curtain of violet velvet, covering if necessary the large window, which looked upon a balcony full of flowers and the umbrageous park; an Axminster carpet, manufactured to harmonise, both in colour and design, with the rest of the chamber; a profusion of luxurious seats; a large table of ivory marquetry, bearing a carved silver bell, which once belonged to the Pope; a naïad, whose golden urn served for an inkstand; some daggers that served as paper-cutters, and some French books, just arrived; a group of beautiful vases, recently released from an Egyptian tomb and arranged on a malchite tripod; the portrait of a statesman, and the bust of an emperor, &c. This was Sidonia's business apartment, and it would not be unnatural if the fancy of our readers were to paint Lord Palmerston's business apartment in like glowing colours. But, then, fancy would be quite mistaken. Lord Palmerston's apartment was as unlike Sidonia's as opposites can be. It was, in fact, a very plain chamber indeed—much plainer than many a merchant's office, or even the clerks' department of many a City bank. It struck us, indeed, as rather a seedy affair: at all events, it was more Spartan than Oriental—a place for mere work, and not for ease or show. It is so long since we were in this chamber that little but one or two prominent features of it can be recalled. There was, though, we remember, a very common-looking high desk, made of deal, surely, but certainly a very coarse affair; and at this, we were told, his Lordship invariably wrote his letters, despatches, and other papers. Further, that he always stood when he wrote—a notable fact, showing how very careful his Lordship was of his health; and, lastly, that often he was working at that common-looking desk far into the night, long after all the family were in bed. Another little peep, then, into the habits of this notable man worth remembering. You see, reader, he was simple, unostentatious, and industrious. There was also another article in the room which to us was curious and attractive—to wit, a short, plain deal form, on which was a curious old-fashioned hat, entirely out of date, a pile of billycock hats, and several piles of gloves of different sorts: one pair of worsted, one of black kid, one of buckskin, and one of tanned leather. All these were ranged in order, and all were used at times. The worsted were for severe weather, the black kid for ordinary occasions, the buckskin for hunting, the tanned leather when his Lordship went with hatchet in hand to mark his trees.

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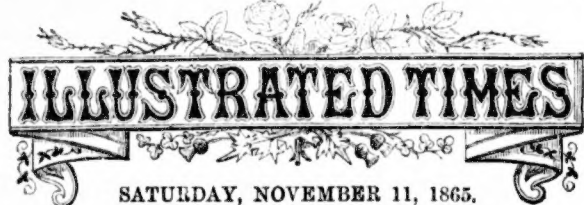
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

#### THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND THE PRICE OF MEAT.

THE truth of the proverb that "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good" must be fully realised just now by the London butchers, or meat-salesmen, or both. The cattle plague and the panic consequent thereon have been real blessings to these gentlemen. The rinderpest, or whatever the malady prevailing among the bovine race just now may be, has been productive of extraordinarily good times for the class of traders we have named; and they have not failed—nor scrupled—to take full advantage of their opportunity. We do not pretend to say whether it is the butcher or the salesman who is reaping the benefit of the advanced retail prices of meat; nor does it much matter to the consumer. Probably the "loot"—for such it is—is divided between them. But that very pretty pickings are being made out of the public pocket is certain. The retail price of all descriptions of butchers' meat is now at least one third higher than it was at this time last year, and yet the wholesale price is almost nominally the same.

The subjoined table shows the prices of meat wholesale at the metropolitan market in the first week in November 1864 and 1865 respectively:—

| November 5, 1864. |                              | November 6, 1865. |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Beef              | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. | Beef              | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. |
| Mutton            | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. "        | Mutton            | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. "        |
| Veal              | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d. "         | Veal              | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. "        |
| Pork              | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. "         | Pork              | 3s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. "        |

Sinking the offal in each case.

At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, on Monday last, the prices quoted were as follow:—Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. by the carcass. It thus appears that, so far as the wholesale prices of meat in London are concerned, the butchers are by no means warranted in charging the rates which they at present exact from their customers. They

pay from 4d. to 8½d. per lb. for their beef, according to quality; and they charge from 10d. for the worst up to 1s. 4d. for the best, or rump steak: in each case double cost price. A very pretty profit indeed—centum per centum! At this time last year the retail price of beef varied from about 6d. (for inferior pieces) up to 1s. (for rump steak). What justification have the butchers for this exorbitant rise? They pay no more now than they did last year. Why should they charge more?

The cattle plague, we are told, is the cause of the high price of meat. But this statement will not stand the test of figures for a moment. The returns of the cattle plague losses show that, up to October 28, about 18,000 animals had perished either from the malady or by being slaughtered to prevent their suffering from it. These were principally, though not wholly, milch cows, not meat animals; and their loss has been far more than compensated by increased importation from abroad, as the following table, extracted from the Board of Trade returns, will show:—

#### ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE

|                       | Month ended Sept. 30. |        |        | Nine months ended Sept. 30. |         |         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
|                       | 1863.                 | 1864.  | 1865.  | 1863.                       | 1864.   | 1865.   |
| Oxen, bulls, and cows | 12,936                | 17,336 | 27,036 | 53,297                      | 99,783  | 146,359 |
| Calves                | 5,348                 | 7,526  | 6,012  | 27,211                      | 36,899  | 41,565  |
| Sheep and lambs       | 53,840                | 65,224 | 79,770 | 268,790                     | 322,818 | 507,209 |
| Swine and hogs        | 6,494                 | 9,279  | 15,012 | 12,173                      | 46,909  | 79,571  |

It thus appears that, while in 1865 the rinderpest has robbed us of 18,000 beasts, mainly cows, we have imported during that year 46,676 more beasts, mainly beef-yielding, than we did in 1864. Consequently, instead of having less, we have had a good third more beef in the country this year than last. The same is true as regards sheep; and of calves and pigs we have also increased our importations, though not to the same extent as in the case of beasts and sheep.

We doubt not, and we are glad to believe, that the consumption of meat is largely on the increase in this country. Workmen, generally, are in better circumstances, and can therefore afford a more generous diet for themselves and their families than they once could. But, even making allowance for this, there does not seem any good reason why butchers' meat should be at the exorbitant price now charged for it in London. It is not the cattle plague, but the cattle plague panic, which has furnished an excuse for butchers' mulcting their customers in London as they are at present doing. They will not, we are persuaded, be able to maintain the present rates much longer. The facts are too strong against them, and when the public come to understand that butchers are paying no more for meat now than they did at this time last year, and that the cattle plague, instead of decreasing the supply, has positively increased it, high prices will be at an end and the butchers' millennium a thing of the past. We were told by a butcher's wife the other day, when making inquiries as to why she charged so high now, when the meat cost her no more than formerly, that "people believed meat should be dearer because the cows were dying; and as butchers lost sometimes, they must make up for that now." That is where the mischief lies. People have got into a panic about the cattle disease; they think meat should be dearer, and the butchers take very good care to make it so. Disabuse people's minds of their fears, they will cease to expect meat to be dear, and the butchers will have to come to reason. They have had a pretty long spell of nearly cent per cent profits, and should now be content to return to reasonable rates.

The absurdity of the prices charged in London becomes more marked when we find from reports that neither in the English provinces nor in Paris are prices anything like so high as in London. If the butchers of the French capital, notoriously one of the dearest cities in Europe, and those of English provincial towns, can afford to sell at from 4d. to 6d. per lb. under London prices, there is no reason why Londoners should continue to comply with the demands of their butchers. The means of communication between London and the provinces are now ample; and country butchers would find it a good speculation to open stalls in the metropolis, and undersell, as they easily could, their London brethren. Meat clubs, too, might be formed, purchases made in quantities at wholesale prices, and the meat divided equally afterwards. Co-operative speculations may not be wise for permanent purposes, but might be resorted to in the existing emergency, and so teach Messieurs the Butchers that they have rather overshot their mark.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, with their suite, arrived at Sandringham on Saturday, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PRINCE ARTHUR and Princesses Helena and Louise, on Tuesday, opened an institution called the Royal Albert Infirmary, at Bishop's Waltham.

MAJOR-GENERAL EYRE died on Tuesday week, at Chichester, in his seventy-fifth year.

MR. LUSH, the new Judge, is a Dorsetshire man, having been born at Shaftesbury, in that county, in 1807. He married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Woolacot, a London Baptist minister.

ALL THE POWERS OF EUROPE have now accepted the invitation of France for a sanitary conference at Constantinople.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is to be pardoned, as is stated on good authority, at as early a period as possible, either with or without a trial.

THE ROMAN GENSDARME have attacked some brigands in Terracina, and captured Silvestro, the chief of the band.

A MONUMENT TO MELANCTHON, the Reformer and friend of Luther, has just been inaugurated at Wittenberg, in Saxony, in presence of the King of Prussia.

THE VESTRY OF PECKHAM-RYE have appointed a committee with the object of acquiring the smaller commons adjoining Peckham-rye, and constituting the whole into an informal park.

AN ITALIAN PRINCESS of the late reigning house of Modena was recently received into the Marylebone Workhouse, and has died there. Other members of the family are said to be living in London, in a state of poverty.

MR. ADAMS has finally resolved on relinquishing his post as American Minister to the Court of St. James, and returning home early in the spring.

A MARBLE MONUMENT is to be placed over the grave of Edgar Allan Poe, the poet. His remains lie buried in an obscure corner of a Presbyterian burying-ground, and no stone yet marks his resting-place.

INFORMATIONS have been prepared by the Attorney-General for the prosecution of the Hon. Richard Bethell and the other parties connected with the traffic in the attempted sale of public offices. It is not, however, believed that the evidence is such as will ensure conviction.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND has sent out a small prospecting party, which has ascended two forks of the Bear River, and reports a good prospect of gold on the left fork. A party of diggers has already left for the new field.

THE GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY, according to reports received at Dundee, appears to be very satisfactory this season. Several of the vessels previously reported "clean" are now stated to have caught fish, and some of the ships are nearly full.

THE SOLEMN RECEPTION AND ENTHRONISATION OF ARCHBISHOP MANNING took place on Monday morning, at the Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral at Moorfields, with great ceremony, the interior of the church being decorated and adorned to an unusual degree.

HERR ULEX, a chemist of Hamburg, has lately discovered traces of copper, and in some cases lead, in the remains of animals. He has found copper and lead in human flesh, and copper in the intestines of beasts of prey, in beef, in poultry, in hens' eggs, in fish, crustacea, insects, spiders, and snails.

NEGOTIATIONS have been going on for some time past between the directors of the Caledonian Railway and those of the Scottish North-Eastern with a view to the Caledonian acquiring the North-Eastern system by way of lease in perpetuity.

A COMPANY IS BEING FORMED IN DEVIZES, Wiltshire, to supply that town with water. A spring near the town is said to have been discovered, from which the supply will be obtained. It is estimated that the company will be able to sell water to the inhabitants at the rate of twenty-five gallons for 1d.

MR. JOHN LARKIN, deputy of the ward of Aldersgate, and the "father" or oldest member of the Corporation of London, died at his residence in Aldersgate-street, on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman had reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years, and had for nearly fifty years represented the ward of Aldersgate in the Court of Common Council.

THERE IS A BALANCE OF £28,751 19s. 3d. to be returned to the subscribers to the Sheffield Flood Relief Fund. The total amount subscribed by the public for the relief of the sufferers was £52,014 19s. 8d.; and it is instanced, as a remarkable fact, that every penny promised was paid.

CAPTAIN JOHN MEE, late of her Majesty's 24th Regiment, died at Southampton, on the 29th of October last, in his eighty-sixth year, and in possession of the medal and clasp for Busaco and Talavera. He was son-in-law to the late Colonel Black, Adjutant-General of India, and was for nearly forty years a magistrate of the county of Dublin.

LORD CHARLES RUSSELL, the Premier's brother, speaking at Birmingham last week, said he could wish nothing better for his brother than that he should be enabled "not only to amend his first Reform Act, but to make the necessary logical addition to it, and that his last dying testimony should be another codicil of trust and love to his country."

A YOUNG GIRL AND A SOLDIER, who had died in a Paris hospital, were placed in coffins side by side. They were mistaken, and the young girl was escorted to her grave by a squadron of dragoons, while the coffin of the private, covered by white drapery and adorned by wreaths, was borne by four women and attended by groups of young girls chanting the hymns of the Church.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-GENERAL IN THE CAUCASUS has issued an order enjoining that no spirituous liquors shall be henceforth distributed among the men, except in wet or cold weather. Soldiers engaging to become teetotallers will receive additional pay. Intemperance, owing to the abolition of the monopoly on spirits, has of late become more rampant than ever among the lower orders in Russia.

LORD PALMERSTON'S PROPERTY has, it is said, been disposed of as follows:—Broadlands has been left to Lady Palmerston during her life, then to revert to the Hon. W. Cowper, and in case he has no son to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley. The Irish estates have been left to his Lordship's own family, the Sullivans, and the Welsh slate quarries have been divided between Lady Shaftesbury, Lady Jocelyn, and her second son.

THE SANDBANK in front of Heligoland rock has been lately inhabited by rabbits, whose burrowings threaten to undermine the ground and make it a prey of the waves. The sandbank is not only the bathing-place of the numerous visitors that resort to Heligoland in summer, but also a most valuable protection of the shaly rock against the sea.

A VERY SILLY COMMUNICATION has been received by Alderman Hale at the Mansion House, warning him in effect that his life is in jeopardy, that any day the fate of President Lincoln may be his, that many a better man than he has had to die suddenly, that "time is near," and invoking the mercy of the Almighty upon his soul. The letter is anonymous and without date.

A STRONG BAND OF BRIGANDS had the effrontery, a few days since, to enter the town of Sezza, in the Volscian Hills, and to attend mass in the principal church, armed to the teeth and gaily dressed, with flaunting ribbons round their hats, in utter contempt of the few Papal gendarmes who form the garrison of the town, and who, of course, had the prudence not to molest the unexpected visitors.

DR. HAMILTON, of Grafton-street, who has just returned from Holland, reports that he found there that seventy-three per cent of the cattle attacked and treated homoeopathically were cured. Under the allopathic plan forty-five per cent were cured. The killing of them, he says, is entirely exploded in Holland, and until the Order in Council in this country investing official inspectors with the power of ordering infected animals to be slaughtered is repealed, so long will cattle perish wholesale.

MISS SIDONS, a granddaughter of the celebrated actress, has recently made her debut upon the stage at Nottingham in Shakespearean characters, and has made a great sensation. She has a very handsome face, of the true Kemble cast; her manners and demeanour are exceedingly graceful; her voice clear and melodious in its cadences, but not loud; and her figure is good, although petite, and therefore in that respect a contrast to the magnificent presence of her illustrious ancestress the tragedy-queen of former years.

DR. CLOSE, the Dean of Carlisle, having presented himself to the incumbency of St. Mary's, in that city, read himself in on Sunday. He has nominated as his senior Curate the Rev. William Pettitt, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly Curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, assigning to him the whole proceeds of the living as his income, amounting to about £300 a year, in addition to the parsonage-house. A second Curate will be provided by the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

TOM SAYERS, the pugilist, died on Wednesday afternoon.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER was a passenger in an express-train which got into collision with a goods-train on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway on Monday. Sir Edwin received a severe cut over his eye, but he is in no sense dangerously hurt.

THE SWISS NATIONAL COUNCIL, in proceeding with its revision of the Federal Constitution, has rejected a proposal for the direct election of the Federal Council by the people and the right of veto.

THE SHIP SAVOR FAIRE, bound from Liverpool to Calcutta, was wrecked on the Blackwater bank, on the Irish coast, on Tuesday last. The Wexford and Cahore life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution fortunately succeeded, however, in rescuing her crew of twenty-two men.

TURKEY SPONGE-DIVERS.—The island of Calymnos is celebrated for its sponge-divers, who sail in a fleet of caïques for the coast of Asia Minor and Syria during the month of May, and fish up annually £16,000 worth of that valuable substance. The diver descends, holding a flat stone in both hands, to assist him in sinking, on which stone a cord is fastened. When he gets to the bottom he puts this flat stone under his arm and walks about in search of sponges, putting them in a net hung round his neck as fast as he uncovers them; he then pulls the cord as a signal, and is drawn up again. It is said that the best divers can descend to a depth of thirty fathoms, and that they can remain under water for as long a period as three minutes. From inquiries which I have made, it does not appear that they are often cut off by sharks, though these monsters are not infrequent in the southern part of the Archipelago. It is possible that the rapid descent of the diver may scare away this fish, who generally seizes his prey on the surface. A Calymniote told me that the most terrible sensation he had ever experienced was finding himself close to an immense fish at the bottom of the sea. Under the foot of the sponge is a parasitical substance of a caustic nature. This often bursts when the sponge is suspended round the diver's neck, and the liquid it contains causes deep ulcers in his flesh. Before exportation the sponges are cleansed and spread out in fields to dry. Acres of them may thus be seen exposed in fine weather. Sponges are sold by weight, and formerly the weight used to be increased by introducing a little sand. To prevent this fraud, the merchants insist on their being filled with as much sand as they can hold, and, as this amount can be accurately calculated, it is deducted from the gross weight. Hence arises the deposit of sand which a new sponge leaves at the bottom of the basin, and which, doubtless, most people thought was absorbed by the living creature for its own private purposes. The Calymniotes exhibit the virtues and vices peculiar to their mode of life. They are more enterprising and energetic than the Rhodians, while at sea; but on shore they are very idle, spending the winter months smoking and spinning yarns over a pan of charcoal, while the women do all the drudgery. Marriage at twelve and fourteen, and the constant portage of heavy loads (beasts of burden being almost unknown, owing to the scarcity of fodder) render these poor creatures puny and undersized.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

MOST of the newspapers, and Dean Stanley in that sermon of his preached at the Abbey, have told us that more died on Wednesday, Oct. 18, than John Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston. The old era hung by the cobweb thread of his life, and, that having snapped, the old era, with all its Palmerstonian policies—or no policies, but mere shifty expedients—has fallen into ruin; and a new era has come, or is coming. So chant almost all politicians—some hopefully, some regretfully, and a few sulkily. The Radicals, of course, with hope; the Conservatives with regret; the old Whigs with sullenness. In fact, it would appear that Palmerston, and he alone, held back the new era; and that, he being gone, the new era, which has so long been waiting to appear, must come on to the scene—Era of Reform, and multitudinous changes in its train; Gladstone as real Premier to inaugurate it, Earl Russell being merely Premier's cloak. So say the political prophets. Meanwhile the *Pall Mall Gazette* has launched another idea. There is to be a new era, but not exactly such a one as most people expect; in short, hardly a new era at all, but the old one perpetuated under slightly altered arrangements. Of this new era Lord Stanley is to be the inaugurator and leader. The *P. M. G.* thinks that the noble Lord is biding his time, and that when that shall appear to have come, he will lift up his standard, rally round it all the "moderate men" of both parties, and form what the *P. M. G.* calls a neutral Government. This, the *P. M. G.* thinks, may turn out to be Lord Stanley's policy. And it is observable that Mr. Adderley, President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Board of Education in Lord Derby's Government, hints at something of the same sort. Well, it here occurs to me to say that this is no new notion. For several years past there has been talk of a gathering of these moderates—a formation of a *juste milieu* party to keep Radicalism—which, it is supposed, both Whigs and Conservatives dislike—in check. This has been the dream of Liberal Conservatives for several years. "You," they say to the Whigs, "have no sympathy with the Radicals; we have little with old Toryism. There is small difference between us. Why should we not coalesce, and save the country from retrogression on the one hand and revolution on the other." But I, who have watched parties pretty closely, can see no movement towards such an end. The advances—if mere whisperings can be called advances—are made by the Liberal Conservatives, as is natural; they being out, and wanting to be in. But on the side of the Whigs—who are in, and want no change—there comes no answer or reply whatever. The proposal may look fair enough in the eyes of the Conservatives; but the Whigs, to use a slang phrase, "can't see it." If, however, the Whigs should discover that they cannot carry on, they may, perhaps, make overtures to the gentlemen opposite; but I am persuaded that such overtures would in the end come to nothing. A coalition must include Gladstone and Disraeli, and that these two should ever sit upon the Treasury bench together seems to me, as I long since said, simply an impossibility. There would, too, be other difficulties, which, to my mind, would be insuperable, but which I need not at present mention. Besides, I believe that the Whigs will be able to carry on the Government. They are, I know, rather weak in debating power, but not more so than their opponents. Gladstone will prove, as he has always done, more than a match for Disraeli; Mr. Layard will, with prudence, be able successfully to meet Mr. Fitzgerald, who, though now out, will, it is said, soon be in Parliament; and as to the rank and file on each side, they may be fairly paired off.

But Earl Russell must infuse some new blood into his ranks. There are several available men—more than the public know, perhaps. There is Mr. Laing, a very able and experienced man, waiting for employment. And then we have Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. W. E. Foster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. John Stuart Mill, besides others who may, and probably will, turn up amongst the 200 new men. Notably Mr. Coleridge, the member for Exeter, who, if Sir Robert Collier should mount to the judicial bench, will probably be Solicitor-General, and bring strength to the Government not only as a lawyer, but as a forcible political speaker.

Meanwhile news comes to us that his Grace the Duke of Somerset has placed his office at the disposal of Earl Russell, to enable him to appoint some member of the House of Commons First Lord of the Admiralty. Rumour whispers that Mr. Milner Gibson is to be the First Lord, and I should not be surprised if this report should prove to be correct. Mr. Gibson is a clear-headed, able man, and half a sailor. Certainly he would make as good a First Lord as Sir John Pakington; and it would be a very pleasant occupation to Mr. Gibson to sail round our coast and visit our dockyards in the vacation. Who will, then, take the office of President of the Board of Trade? To this question rumour whispers no answer; but any of the men mentioned above would do for that post. Lord Napier is to vacate the Embassy at Berlin, and is to be succeeded by Lord Granville, which of course leaves the post of President of the Council open to some one of the Peers who now hold secretariats of state, and will so enable Lord Russell to have another holder of a leading office in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue—now Under Secretary of State for the Colonies—is, it is said, to be the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. It may appear strange to some that this gentleman should take this leap; but Mr. Fortescue, it must be remembered, has long held office, and has done what work he had to do well. Moreover, he is highly connected. He is brother and heir presumptive to Lord Clermont, and descended from the Fortescues of Devon, which family, in the straight line, Earl Fortescue represents. Mr. Chichester Fortescue married, in 1863, Frances, Dowager Countess of Waldegrave, originally Miss Braham. The salary of the Chancellor of the duchy is £2000 a year. This is no great sum; but the lady has plenty of money, and, if her husband should become a Cabinet Minister, there will be grand doings at Strawberry Hill. Some say the lady has had a hand in promoting her husband's promotion. Very likely; for such things have been, and no doubt are.

Of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman I have said nothing, because it would seem to be impossible for either of them to join a reforming Government. The *Morning Post* hints the probability that reform may be postponed for a year, and it may be. I do not believe that we should have a convulsion if it were. But it must come, and Earl Russell must make his arrangements accordingly. Courage, then, reader; the Government of the country will not stop because an old man of eighty-one has died.

What are the Conservative leaders prepared to do in this crisis? Well, they cannot hope to do much, with a majority of sixty against them. True, they are whispering about that, now Palmerston is dead, this majority will prove to be an illusion—that many of the so-called Liberals got into the house on the strength of Lord Palmerston's name, merely pledging themselves to support his Government, and that they will not be bound to support his successors. But let them not lay this flattering unction to their souls. Many of the Liberals did use the name of Palmerston, and, by-the-way, so did many of the Conservatives; but I, who know the House well, venture to foretell, confidently, that in a regular battle each party will close its ranks, and that there will not be, on either side, half a dozen deserters. It is always so. On the eve of a party fight we always have wild rumours of desertion, but they seldom or never come true.

Meeting a brother Lounger the other day, he thus spake upon the conduct of the *Times* towards Earl Russell:—"We might have expected that the *Times* would have sagacity enough to see that no man could be Premier but Earl Russell, and patriotism enough to help the Earl to perform his difficult task. But it not only showed great want of political sagacity and patriotism in attacking Earl Russell, but damaged its own interests. The *Times* used to be deemed by the public a far-seeing prophet. So much so, that thousands believed that it received its inspiration direct from the higher powers. In short, that every decision of her Majesty's Government, as soon as it was made, secretly communicated to the *Times*. I do not believe that this was ever done. The power of the *Times* in days gone by to forecast events was simply sagacity, or, to use the word in its primary meaning, quickness of scent. Formerly, when the *Times* knew nothing, it used to hold its peace, or utter

vague prophecies like the double-meaning Delphic oracles, waiting until it had got the scent before it opened; but of late it has deserted this cautious policy and very much damaged its reputation. The *Times* at one time led the pack, but now it is a laggard, and runs wild. Besides, why so bitter against Earl Russell? This bitterness was a great mistake. It has given rise to the suspicion that it allows its columns to be the escape pipes of personal spite." Far be it from me to say it is so; but certainly almost every politician that you meet with—Whig, Conservative, or Radical—matters his suspicions that it is.

And now comes the question, shall we have a reform bill this next Session? Everybody says we must. Everybody, however, is not always right. What if Government should propose a Royal Commission to make inquiries, first, about the number of electors which would be added to the register upon a £6 franchise for boroughs and a £20 for counties, and other matters. Much may be said for such a proposition. When the last Reform Bill was brought forward there was much uncertainty and exaggeration. The timid Whigs and Conservatives said that the numbers would be too large. The Radicals affirmed that the addition would be contemptibly small. Would it not be wise, then, to have this question authoritatively settled? And then, you know, the Reform Bill would be staved off for a year; which to honourable members so lately returned would, no doubt, be acceptable. For, anyhow, if a reform bill be proposed Parliament must be dissolved at the close of the Session; for if the bill should pass it must come into operation immediately, and if it be defeated appeal must be made to the people. This plan of a Commission over which many heads, wise and foolish, have been wagging lately, looks, to my mind, feasible.

The Percy lion at Charing-cross is doomed to fall, and will, after the expiration of a few months, never wag his tail again. The Metropolitan Board of Works will next Session apply for an Act to enable it to buy and pull down Northumberland House, and make a street direct to Richmond-terrace, through Whitehall-gardens, joining the Thames embankment. The houses at the corner of Charing-cross, from Northumberland House to the handsome new bank, are also to come down. Further, the board will seek for powers to continue the embankment, which now runs from Westminster to Chelsea Hospital, onwards to Battersea Bridge. This completed, there will be a continuous road right away from the City to Chelsea. Of course there will be a bend round the Houses of Parliament. To pay for this great improvement the board will ask for the continuance beyond the term now fixed of the metropolitan coal and wine duties. It is expected that the sites for houses to be erected on each side of the street from Northumberland House to Richmond-terrace will bring in a very large revenue, and thus partially pay the expense of this great improvement.

This is one of the things which Parliament will have to consider; another will be the subject of street tramways. A company has been formed to make these tramways, but they are to be on a principle very different from Mr. Train's, which raised such an opposition that Mr. Train had to clear away his rails, and "absquatulate" to his native land with pockets much lighter than they were when he came here. His rails were dangerous to carriages that had to cross them; but the rails of the new company, it is said, will be neither dangerous nor inconvenient. Moreover, they are not to be laid in our crowded thoroughfares; at least not till they shall have been fairly tried and found to be quite safe. May the company succeed! And why not? These tramways have long been in use in American cities and in Paris.

There is duffing in publishing as well as in jewellery and watch-making. I have just seen in a publishers' window in Fleet-street editions of two American books, each of which has an illustrated cover. That of "The Biglow Papers" is a reprint of the old head-piece to a long defunct comic periodical entitled "The Puppet Show." The signboard, if I may so call it, of "Petroleum V. Nasby" was drawn, many years since, by the late Mr. Robert B. Brough, as a portrait of one William Barlow, as he appeared at his club upon opening a letter addressed to another W. B. At the time it was published this sketch had a meaning in reference to certain notorious election practices in which an aristocratic W. B. bore an eminent part. In their present places these two prints, which have evidently been obtained secondhand, have just about as much reference to the contents of the works on which they are printed as the head-pieces of Catnach's songs were wont to bear to the verses beneath.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

*Temple Bar* is the best number I have seen for a long time. Two of the stories have been criticised in the three-volume form already; so there is nothing to say about them. But I have words of warm praise for the articles "Statistical Averages and Human Actions" and "Two Poets of Rome." Mr. Yates's "Land at Last," too, is very good. The verses "Brighton in October" are not good. That sort of thing is ignominiously easy, and not worth doing, after all. But the number, nearly all of it, is extremely happy. Latterly this magazine has not been quite so light as one expects.

The *Shilling Magazine* is decidedly the best number that has yet appeared. The two stories, "Phemie Keller" and "The Wild Flower of Ravensworth," move on easily and pleasantly enough; but far more interesting to me are the articles on "Cholera" and on "Military and Naval Organisation," both of which are commended to thoughtful readers. The one on "Cholera and Its Cure" should command attention everywhere. Of the poetry, by far the best is "Dahut," by William Black; next best, "Le Sabotier." "Leila" is utter rubbish and doggerel.

In the *St. James's* we have "The Lady's Mile" continued, of course; and it is agreeable reading, like nearly all the author writes. Mr. Gilbert's "Village Doctor" is always good; occasionally beyond praise in its quiet truthfulness. "The Silver Arrow" is a nice paper. It relates to an old custom at Harrow, for particulars of which I refer the reader to the magazine. Perhaps he will be able to squeeze a joke out of the asperate. I have tried hard myself, and have failed. But it is hard lines when one can't find any producible fun in a story of an arrow, transacted at Harrow. Let Mr. Byron look to it.

Once a Week begins a new story by the author of "Guy Livingstone." It is called "Sans Merci; or, Kestrels and Falcons," and opens very readably. Why is this author so fond of the word "undeniably"? Some of the shorter stories and essays are pleasant enough—such as "How I was Wooed but Not Wed;" and, again, "A Robber Adventure in Andalusia." The indefatigable and ingenious Mr. W. Bridges Adams contributes a paper—the "Gas Poisons of our Dwellings," which is, like all he writes, excellent.

In the *Day of Rest* I call attention to some short papers entitled "Walks Abroad." They are very nice reading indeed. This magazine is not a dear sixpennyworth.

In the *Sunday Magazine* the "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood" is again noticeable. It is very interesting to observe the immense reception of this kind of placid *genre* writing, sprinkled with charming picture; totally empty of action, almost void of suggestion of action, and bright here and there with glints of phantasy that look like thought if you do not examine them. This writer's power lies in still-life; his very human beings are strictly still-life: specimens on corking-pins. But, then, the labels are admirable; so are the stippled uncoloured sketches thrown in here and there. The defect is want of action, and even of active impulse in the people. The fault is a tendency to treat pretty fancies seriously and misleadingly. No man ever felt as if his body were something extraneous; or ever could feel so, whether old or young. Nor is there any likeness between an unfinished coffin and the universe, except a misleading one; which, however, does no harm, till it occurs to somebody as a pretty idea, and is forthwith falsified into an argument. And then it is pure mischief. In quite another part of the magazine, Quintus Curtius takes for the ten-thousand-millionth time his celebrated sensation header into the gulf. Poor historian! how many more times is he to be confounded with the patriot? A fib, on a Sunday, too! Fie! But the story in which the mistake occurs is well worthy of the distinguished author.

I see the prospectus has been issued of a new religious publication to be entitled "The Watchman of Ephraim; a Record of the Land of Israel and of the Preparation of Our People for the Lord." The new periodical, which is to appear in January and be issued monthly, is to be edited by John Wilson, author of "Our Israelitish Origin," "The Mission of Elijah," &c.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

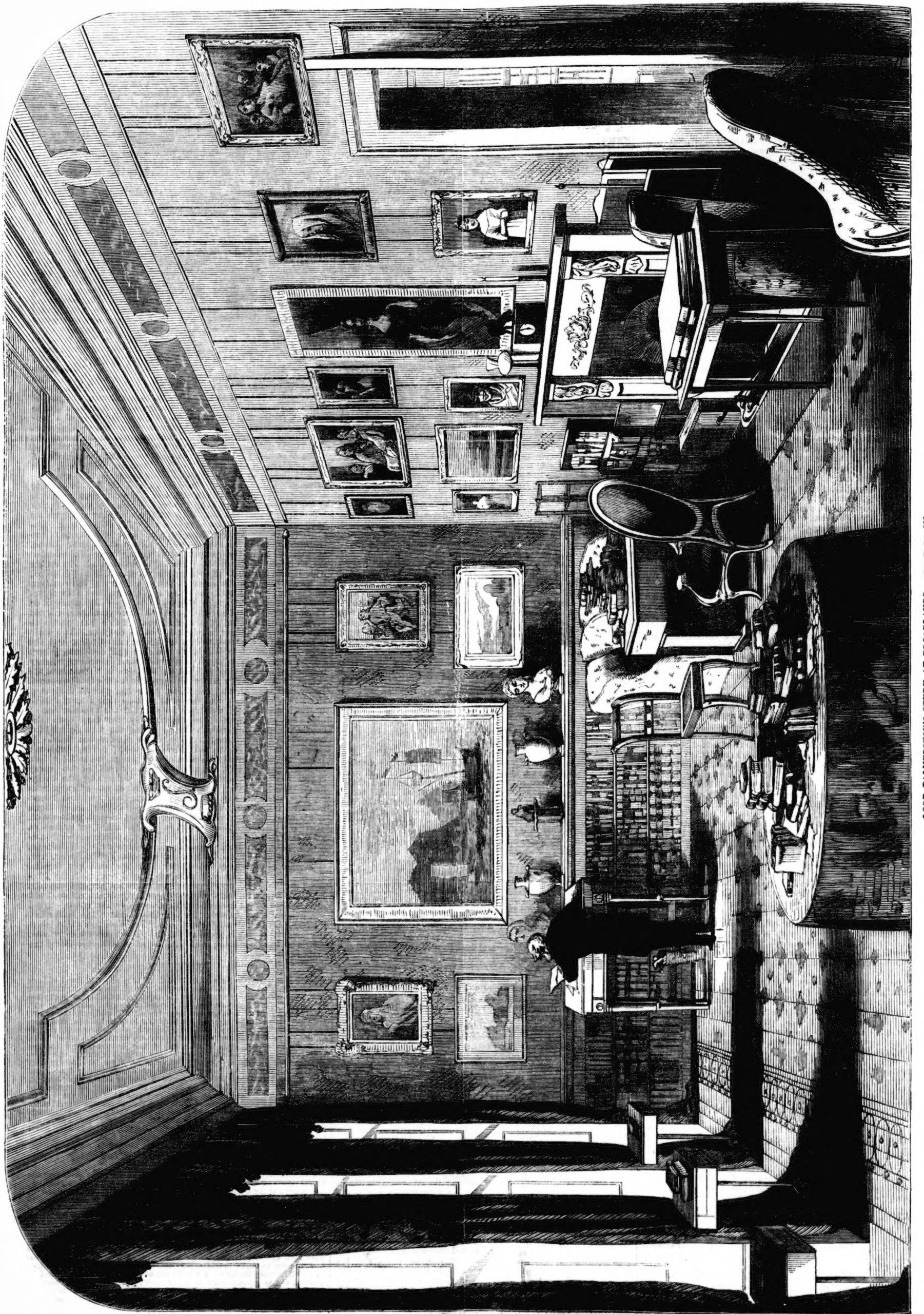
AT DRURY LANE the revival of "King John" has been a great success—so great that I am unable to give an account of it, for the very simple reason that I have not yet been able to see it. The theatre was too full to admit even a Lounger. I tried to find a seat, but failed in the attempt. I admit that I did not ascend to the gallery. Unless a Lounger be seated comfortably, and can see and hear easily, it is evident that he is no Lounger at all. However, by next week I hope to make a full, true, and particular report of the revival. By-the-way, let me here contradict an absurd report that the character of John is played by one of the managers of the theatre, Mr. Falconer, and that in the first scene he says to the French Ambassador, who is personated by his partner, "Now Chatterton, what says France?"

THE LYCEUM opened on Monday, and the theatre was filled by notabilities—fashionable, literary, artistic, and otherwise. The first night of a new piece under the Fechter management is always an event. On Monday night the audience seemed to be quite a family party. Everybody knew everybody else, and shook hands, and smiled, and nodded, and recognised; and the few people who did not shake hands, and smile, and nod, and recognise, knew who the hand-shakers, smilers, &c., were. The audience looked operatic, as if ladies-maids and valets had been hard at work preparing them. In the orchestra there was an amount of back-parting to the hair which augured well for the overture and *entr'actes*. The inquiring spectator, having carefully perused the features of the most celebrated among the men and the most beautiful among the women, and having mentally determined that Mr. Such-a-one's appearance was by no means equal to his novels or his pictures, and that Mrs. So-and-Sophia looked lovelier than ever, turned towards the stage. The curtain rose upon the old farce of "The Veteran and his Progeny," which may have been a very good piece "in the dark ages of dress trousseau," as Albert Smith used to say, but is a very tame affair now. No more need be said of it than that Mr. Widdicombe played the veteran with great ability. One of the gentlemen who played in "The Veteran"—there is no occasion to mention names, or to be ill-natured—would do well if he made a careful study of a pronouncing dictionary. It is incorrect to pronounce the word tumultuous "chev-mulchous." The curtain rose on the new drama of "The Watch-Cry" at a few minutes after eight. It is said that "The Watch-Cry" is an adaptation from a Parisian melodrama called "Lazare le Père." The incidents, situations, and general imbroglio of the piece are complicated in the extreme—so much so that it is only possible to give the faintest outline of them. The scene is laid in and near Florence, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The first act takes place in a ruined roadside chapel, which has been converted into an inn; and here we have one of those staircase effects to which Mr. Fechter seems particularly partial. Mr. Fechter appears as Leone Salvati, one of five brothers sworn to aid the cause of Cosmo de' Medici. Leone, as well as being the partisan of a failing cause, has offended the patrician family of the D'Albizzi by contracting a marriage with Bianca d'Albizzi. By the machinations of Judael de' Medici, Leone and Bianca are separated. Bianca and her son, Silvio, return to the Palazzo d'Albizzi, and Leone is thrown into a dungeon. The second act occurs in the Palazzo. Cosmo de' Medici reigns in Florence, and is about to wed Bianca. Fifteen years have elapsed since the occurrences of the first act. Silvio has grown to man's estate, and Leone is released from his dungeon. The world is ignorant of the relationship of Silvio and Bianca, and the page is discovered in the lady's chamber and cast into prison. Judael dooms him to death, and orders that, should expediency induce him to revoke his sentence, the watch-cry of "Archers of the palace, be on guard!" shall be the signal that his life is to be spared. Leone, the prisoner, who for fifteen years has affected the loss of the power of speech, for the same reasons that Lucius Junius Brutus feigned idiocy, overhears the plan for the assassination of his son, and surprises the audience by throwing open the casement and saving Silvio's life by giving the watch-cry in the trumpet-tone of command. The dumb speaks and Silvio is saved. In the third act Silvio is seen in the dungeon; Leone reveals himself, is reunited to Bianca, and the villain Judael, by his own mouth, accuses himself of so many crimes that his immediate execution is ordered by the indignant Cosmo. These incidents are the causes of numerous combats, attempted assassinations, poisonings, and surprises. Secret passages, trap-doors, and other appliances familiar to the Monk Lewis school of romance are often alluded to and made use of. There is a great deal that is good in the "Watch-Cry," and also a great deal that is bad. It lacks any strong and concentrated interest, and there is not a love-passage throughout the whole dialogue. It contains only one good part, which was acted by Mr. Fechter with that union of tenderness and vigour which has made him famous. What a wonderful pantomimist he might be if he chose! As I listened to the melodramatic music in the second act, and saw Mr. Fechter's wonderful facial expression and significant action, I felt as I do when I read some of Mr. Thackeray's earlier novels—that I was living somewhere about the year 1800; that "The Miller and his Men," "The Tale of Mystery," and "The Woodman's Hut" were the favourite sensation pieces of the day; that Pocock was the most popular dramatic author; and that I had seen Master Betty the night before last.

LORD PALMERSTON AND "TOUTING" SCULPTORS.—The death of Lord Palmerston called into prominence a nuisance which has for some time past been of occasional occurrence, the favouring occasion of it being the decease, or apprehended decease, of persons of eminent station. It will hardly be credited of men pretending to profess a liberal, enlightened art, and yet we have the best grounds for believing it to be the case, that there are a number of "sculptors" of the third, fourth, or any lower class in their calling, who are in the habit of pouncing down upon every dead or dying celebrity, and, by dint of feeling servants, or suborning undertakers' men, obtaining casts of the recently defunct, and thus securing the means of getting commissions from his family and friends, or perhaps from some publisher of statuettes, for busts, &c. This, we are assured, was done in the case of the late Lord Palmerston. A certain practitioner in the plastic art—one of what may be termed the fraternity of "death-bed artists"—by these means absolutely succeeded in making his way to the precincts of Brocket Hall before the late Premier was dead, stuck there till he expired, and then managed to get the permission of a near relative to take the mask. Another, and it is even said a third, did the same; and yet not one of these men was sent for, but each went down "touting" on his own account. These occurrences have created quite a little stir and scandal amongst the rest of the profession, and formed the subject of a warm discussion at the meeting of the Sculptors' Society last week, three R.A.s being present.—*Building News*.

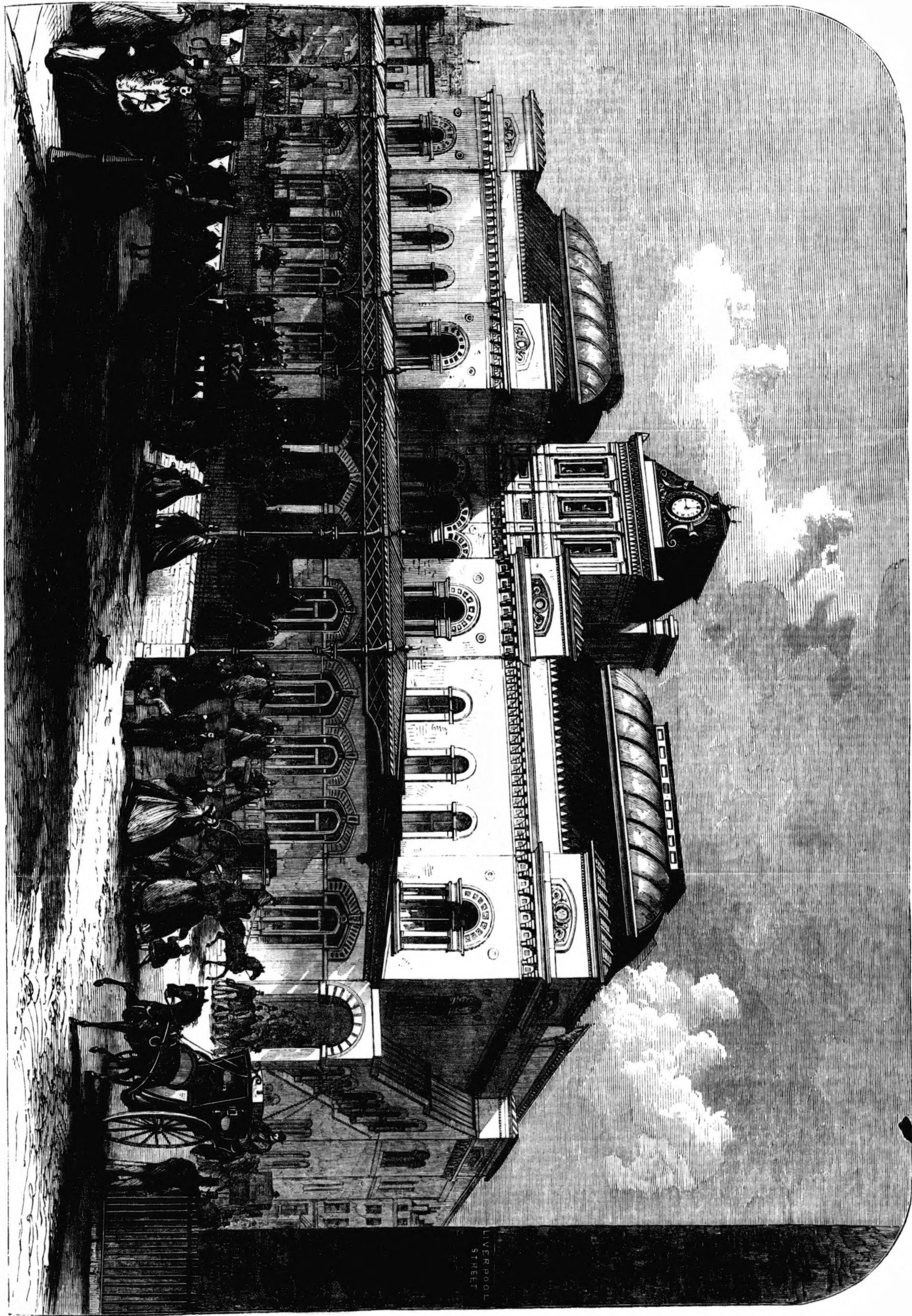
THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The following arrangements for the ensuing Smithfield Club Cattle Show have been deemed necessary in consequence of the cattle plague:—1. That the date of the show be altered to Monday, the 11th of December, thus bringing it a week nearer to Christmas than originally fixed. 2. That no beast, sheep, or pig that has been exhibited at any show within one month previous to the Smithfield Club Show be allowed to enter the Agricultural Hall. 3. That each exhibitor be required to produce a certificate from a qualified veterinary surgeon showing that such animal is free from the rinderpest and has not been on the same farm where infected animals have been within twenty-one days previously. 4. The Council appointed a committee to make arrangements respecting disinfected conveyances, in which animals for the show may be carted from the railway termini in London, and to communicate with the railway authorities in reference to the conveyance of the animals on their respective lines. 5. That the Royal Veterinary College be requested to make the necessary arrangements for a thorough inspection of every animal on its arrival at the hall, and for veterinary inspectors to be in attendance both by day and night. 6. It was determined that, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Hall Company, the show shall not remain open so long as usual, and that it shall close on the Thursday evening instead of the Friday.





LORD PALMERSTON'S STUDY AT BROADLANDS.—SEE P. 61 293.





THE CITY TERMINUS, IN LIVERPOOL-STREET, OF THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.



## THE CITY TERMINUS OF THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

As mentioned in our last week's Number, the line of railway from Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, to Dalston-lane, was opened for public traffic on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The City terminus, of which we this week publish an Engraving, is situated in Broad-street-buildings, and extends from Liverpool-street towards Sun-street, the platform being about 550 ft. long. The building is 194 ft. 8 in. wide, and the roof is supported in the centre by a row of large columns 39 ft. 6 in. apart, the roof "ridge" being 62 ft. from the level of the rails.

Among the well-known localities in Bishopsgate and Shoreditch through which the route of the new railway lies the line has been taken across Holywell-lane, and through "Jem Mace's" house, the "King John," supposed to have been the site of King John's palace, Shoreditch church, the new union, Haggerston church, and other public buildings and prominent features along the route, the only two stations being at Old-street-road and Dalston-lane, the latter being erected on the ground between the lines which branch off westward to Camden and eastward to Hackney and Bow, the station lying between the two junctions with the North London Railway. The two-mile post—that is, from the back of Liverpool-street terminus—is placed in the middle of the platform at Dalston-lane station.

This line is intended to furnish a shorter route to the City from the north, north-west, and north-east of the metropolis than that afforded by the somewhat circuitous one by Stepney and so on to Fenchurch-street; and perhaps it does supply the accommodation promised. But we understand that, since the opening of the new line, serious inconveniences and delays have occurred in the traffic between Blackwall, Bow, Hackney, &c., and Islington, Camden Town, and the north-west. These great nuisances in railway travelling—changes of carriages and waiting for connecting trains—have to be gone through at Dalston-lane, and most vexatious delays happen in consequence. We were assured by agentleman the other evening that he had been three quarters of an hour in getting from Hackney to Highbury, a distance which used to be run in about ten minutes; and that a lady who came in the same train with him had been actually three hours in travelling from Blackwall to the same point—a journey which, even including the change of carriages at Stepney, formerly occupied little over half an hour. The company should take immediate steps to rectify this inconvenience.

## LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

In the year 1847 Professor Liebig, who has been prosecuting inquiries into the nature of meat, described a process by which an extract of beef and mutton may be prepared which will neither become rancid nor mouldy, even when kept long in a warm or damp atmosphere. His extract, to which the name of "Extractum Carnis Liebig" has been given, contains the soluble matter of thirty times its weight of flesh free from all fat. It is admirably suited for making soups. One pound of it, if boiled with a few slices of bread, potatoes, and a little salt, suffices to make broth for 128 men, and of a strength which is not to be obtained in the best hotels. The extract is stated by Professor Liebig to contain the essential and most important ingredients of meat which are lost by salting. Hence, if added to salted and smoked meats, it imparts to them all the nutritive qualities of fresh meat. It has been introduced into the Bavarian pharmacopoeia with great success, and has proved of great efficacy in cases of want of nutrition, indigestion, and bodily weakness. In the Royal Pharmacopoeia of Munich 5000 lb. of meat are employed yearly in its preparation. "In the supplies of a body of troops," says M. Parmentier, an eminent French authority, "the extract furnishes the wounded soldier with a restorative which, with a little wine, immediately renews his strength wasted by loss of blood, and enables him to support removal to the nearest field hospital." It may be kept unchanged under favourable circumstances, in cellars, and in moist, warm atmospheres. Liebig states that he has seen samples from the Pharmacopoeia at Munich which have been preserved fifteen years in vessels stoppered with a simple cork, or with paper, which exhibited no signs of deterioration. As in all cases, it may be used as a substitute for meat in beefsteaks and soups, he believes that if it could be produced at half or one third of the price now paid for it, it would be a real blessing to the people of Western Europe. In the present state of the English meat market attention has been drawn to this substance. It is evident that, if it possesses all the qualities ascribed to it, and that it does so we have the best reason to believe, it might become a substitute for a very great part of the fresh meat used in England. Professor Liebig, seventeen years ago, earnestly drew the attention of his correspondents in Podolia, Buenos Ayres, and Australia to the manufacture, and offered his advice and assistance to those who were desirous of being acquainted with the proper method of preparation. It was not, however, till within the last two years that there appeared a prospect of his wishes regarding it being accomplished. Mr. Liebig, of Hamburg, who had spent many years in South America, and among other places, in Uruguay, where thousands of oxen and sheep were slaughtered merely for their hides and fat, had resolved to ascertain among scientific men in Europe if this meat could not be saved and turned to profitable account. Having seen an allusion to the Extractum Carnis in Liebig's "Letters on Chemistry," he went to Munich, where he was introduced to the Laboratory of the Royal Pharmacopoeia and made acquainted with the minutest details of the process of preparation. He returned to Fray Bentos, in Uruguay, and there established a manufactory, with the object of putting his project into execution. In a country without industrial resources he encountered many difficulties in constructing and adjusting his machinery, and it was only at the end of last year that he forwarded the first results of his manufacture to Europe. It was carefully examined by Professor Liebig, who agreed that it should be designated by his name, if it did not betray the slightest trace of fat, the presence of which would cause it to become rancid, or prevalence of gelatine, such as is to be found in the ordinary soup tablets, or, conversely, which would render it liable to become mouldy, and consequently change its properties in a high temperature or moist atmosphere. He stated, at the same time, that, if it did not possess these qualities, he would be the first to proclaim its worthlessness. He found, however, that the samples far exceeded his expectations, and, from having used the extract ourselves, we are prepared to assent to this statement. The present price of this extract is 16s. per lb., though it is stated that some of the few London chemists who have a supply sell it as high as 2s. per oz. The Fray Bentos Company has been established about ten months, and is sending to Europe about 4000 lb. per month, which is principally absorbed in Germany. Lately a contract has been entered into with the Admiralty for the supply of the British Navy. The company now intend to enlarge their present establishment at Fray Bentos, and, besides, to erect two new establishments—one in the Argentine Confederation, and another in the southern provinces of Brazil; and the shareholders have, therefore, resolved to transform their company into a new Anglo-Belgian company, under the English Joint-stock Companies Act, with an enlarged capital, and the seat of the board of directors in London. Baron Liebig will join the board. There is thus every probability of the extract coming into very general use in this country.

**NEW LIFE-BOAT.**—A benevolent gentleman, a member of the Stock Exchange, has placed at the disposal of the National Life-boat Institution a sum of £400, to enable it to place a life-boat on the coast to be called the "Palmerston," and to be stationed at Cultercoats, near the mouth of the Tyne, in lieu of the former life-boat there, which is fast becoming unfit for further service.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS A JOKER.**—A Tennessee pardon seeker gives the following description of how he obtained his pardon:—Had a personal interview with the Chief Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon if he had any more left. Chief Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating, and somewhat shabby; I said, "Quartermaster." Chief Magistrate chuckled, and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. "My ancient and venerable friend," he said, "if you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself."

**THE PAST SUMMER.**—The English Registrar-General has to report that the mean temperature of the six months from April to September, 1865—namely, 59.37 deg.—has exceeded any to be found in the records of the last ninety-four years. Yet the degree of heat was never equal to that of several quite recent summers. The highest of all the returns made to the Registrar-General this year was 92 deg., reported by the late Dr. Barker, of Bedford; and in 1838 the same gentleman had to report a heat of 97 deg. at that place. But in all the ninety-four years the mean temperature of the six months never before reached even 58 deg., except in five years, and in only one of these exceeded 59 deg.—namely, in 1846, when it was 59.13.

**THE FENIANS.**—The Irish Government are about to move the courts of law that the actions entered by the Fenians against the Lord Lieutenant and other officials be taken off the notice paper. The application rests on two grounds—first, that the acts complained of were in point of fact done by the police on their own authority, and not under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council; and, second, that if they had been it was done by his Excellency acting as the Queen's deputy. In Dublin, on Tuesday evening, it was reported that Messrs. Luby, Mulcahy, Rossa, and other persons, now in gaol on the charge of Fenianism, are about to prosecute Archbishop Cullen for libelling the Fenians in a late pastoral charge, and the *Freeman's Journal* for publishing it.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MR. GLADSTONE delivered his valedictory address as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., in the Music Hall. The hall was densely crowded with students and members of the general council of the University. When Mr. Gladstone appeared on the platform attired in his official robes as Rector, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and the Misses Gladstone, he was loudly cheered, the audience standing and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. Principal Sir David Brewster and all the members of the University court, the senators, and the academicians were present on the platform in their official robes.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Professor Lee, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deliver his address. He chose for the subject of his address the place of ancient Greece in the providential order of the world, and in the course of some preliminary remarks he said it was not in the general, the ordinary, the elementary way, but it was in a high and special state, that he claimed for ancient Greece a marked, appropriated, distinctive place in the order of the world. In explanation of his meaning, he referred to the fact that all philosophy claiming to be Christian regards the history of our race from its earliest records down to the Incarnation and Advent of our Lord as a preparation for that transcendent event on which were to be hung thereafter the destinies of our race, and went on to notice at some length the opinion which has prevailed in the world, that, although the Divine care extends in a general way to all men, yet we care to look for this preparation—at least, for the positive parts of it—nowhere except in the pages of the Old Testament and in the history and traditions of the Patriarchs and the Jews. That opinion had what some of our fathers would have termed a face of piety; but that face he was persuaded was a face only—a mask which ought to be stripped off, as it hides the reality from our view. After dwelling upon the views of the Christian apologists upon this point, the right hon. gentleman argued that the true rearing and training of mankind for the Gospel was not confined to the eminent and conspicuous part of it which was represented by the dispensations given to the Patriarchs and the Jews, but extended likewise to other fields of human history, and experience, among which, in modes and degrees varying perceptibly to us, the Almighty distributed the operations preliminary and introductory to his one great surpassing and central design for the recovery and happiness of mankind. The remaining portion of the address was devoted to a critical examination of the leading characteristics of the Greek mythology, as it appears in the words of Homer, with a view of showing that the Greeks had their place in the providential order and the evangelical preparation as truly and really as the children of Abraham themselves. In concluding his elaborate address, which occupied above two hours in the delivery, Mr. Gladstone said:—

We live in times when the whole nature of our relation to the unseen world is widely, eagerly, and assiduously questioned. Sometimes we are told of general laws, so conceived as to be practically independent either of a lawgiver or a judge. Sometimes of a necessity working all things to uniform results, but seeming to crush and to bury under them the ruins of our will, our freedom, our personal responsibility. Sometimes of a private judgment, which we are to hold upon the hard condition of taking nothing upon trust, of passing by, at the outset of our mental life, the whole preceding education of the world, of owning no debt to those who have gone before without a regular process of proof—in a word, of beginning anew, each man for himself; a privilege which I had thought was restricted to the lower orders of creation, where the parent infuses no prejudices into its litter or its fry. Such are the fancies which go abroad. Such are the clouds which career in heaven, and pass between us and the sun, and make men idly think that what they see is not, and blot the prospects of what is in so many and such true respects a happy and a hopeful age. It is, I think, an observation of Saint Augustine that those periods are critical and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them. Such appears to be the period in which we live. And all among us, who are called in any manner to move in the world of thought, may well ask, who is sufficient for these things? Who can with just and firm hand sever the transitory from the durable, and the accidental from the essential, in old opinions? Who can combine, in the measures which reason would prescribe, reverence and gratitude to the past with a sense of the new claims, new means, new duties of the present? Who can be stout and earnest to do battle for the truth, and yet hold sacred, as he ought, the freedom of inquiry, and cherish, as he ought, a chivalry of controversy like the ancient chivalry of arms? One persuasion, at least, let us embrace; one error let us avoid. Let us be persuaded of this, that Christianity will, by her inherent resources, find for herself a philosophy equal to all the shifting and all the growing wants of the time. Let us avoid the error of seeking to cherish a Christianity of isolation. The Christianity which is now and hereafter to flourish, and through its power in the inner circles of human thought, to influence, ultimately, in some manner more adequate than now, the masses of mankind, must be such as of old the wisdom of God was described, "For in her is an understanding spirit, holy, one only, manifold, subtle, lively, clear, undefiled, plain, not subject to hurt, loving the thing that is good, quick, cannot be letted, ready to do good, kind to man, steadfast, sure, free from care, having all power, overseeing all things." For she is the brightness of the everlasting light, the unspotted mirror of the power of God, and the image of His goodness. It must be filled full with human and genial warmth, in close sympathy with every true instinct and need of man, regardless of the just titles of every faculty of his nature, apt to associate with and make its own all, under whatever name, which goes to enrich and enlarge the patrimony of the race. And therefore it is well that we should look out over the field of history, and see if haply its records, the more they are unfolded, do or do not yield us new materials for the support of faith. Me at least, for one, experience has convinced that, just as fresh wonder and confirmed conviction flow from examining the structure of the universe and its countless inhabitants, and their respective adaptations to the purposes of their being and to the use of man, the same results will flow in yet larger measure from tracing the footmarks of the Most High in the seemingly bewildered paths of human history. Everywhere, before us and behind us, and around us, and above us and beneath us, we shall find the power which—

Lives through all life, extends through all extent,  
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

And, together with the power, we shall find the goodness and the wisdom, of which that sublime power is but a minister. Nor can that wisdom and that goodness anywhere shine forth with purer splendour than when the Divine forethought, working from afar, in many places and through many generations, so adjusts beforehand the acts and the affairs of men as to let God made Man, in which all the rays of His glory are concentrated, and from which they pour forth a flood of healing light, even over the darkest and saddest places of creation. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Professors, and Gentlemen, I commend to your notice and your impartial research the subject of the foregoing remarks. It is at least a less unworthy offering than the mere commonplace of taking leave. Yet I claim one remaining moment to convey to you my gratitude for your confidence, to assure you that I shall ever feel a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of your famous University, and to bid you respectfully farewell.

**"SOAPY SAM."**—A good story is being told in clerical circles about the Bishop of Oxford. It is said that, when the Bishop was travelling eastwards to attend the Church Congress at Norwich, a lady who was sitting opposite to him commented in flattering terms on the eloquence and ability of the great Anglican divine, quite unconscious that she was addressing him. "But why, Sir," she added, "do people call him Soapy Sam?" "Well, madam," replied the Bishop, "I suppose it is because he has always been in a good deal of hot water, and always manages to come out with clean hands."

**PRUSSIAN POLICE IN HOLLAND.**—On Wednesday week a Prussian commissary of police named Hornstein, and several agents, were observed at the doors of the Grand Theatre, Rotterdam, carefully scrutinising all who entered or left. After the performance, a well-dressed young man, when coming out, was arrested by them and conducted to the municipal prison. As soon as this violation of the law of nations became known, the utmost indignation was expressed by the citizens; but the local authorities, who had evidently conspired at the conduct of the Prussian police, took no steps to satisfy the public. At a meeting of the Municipal Council, however, the Burgomaster was assailed with bitter reproaches by several members on account of his having allowed such an illegal act to be committed within his jurisdiction. He merely replied that he had no explanation to give to the council, and asserted that he was responsible to the Government only; nevertheless, the same evening, unable longer to resist the public indignation, he ordered the young man to be released and the property which had been seized in his possession to be restored. The young man's name is Wiedemeyer. He has been a clerk in the employ of an advocate of Gindbach (Rhenish Prussia); and, having become embarrassed through spending large sums on an actress, he had appropriated a letter containing 1500*fr.*, which his employer had ordered him to post. His release, however, has not satisfied the public, who demand the punishment of all the officials who tolerated this act of *Bismarckisation*, and, in contempt of the national sovereignty, allowed foreign agents to exercise authority on Dutch territory.

## Literature.

*Life and Letters of Frederick W. Robertson, M.A.* Edited by STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M.A., late Chaplain to the Embassy at Berlin. 2 vols., with Portraits. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

The extraordinary "reception" of Mr. Robertson as a preacher during his short life, and the not less extraordinary reception of his sermons, published after his death, are well known. Nothing could be further from the truth than to call him a "popular" writer, and he was not a "popular" preacher—was, indeed, naturally and justly indignant when he was ever so remotely spoken of in that character. But, if any such word must be used, the only "popularity" of our own day that can be compared with Mr. Robertson's sermons, is the popularity of Mr. Tennyson's poems. The number of editions is, we suppose, about the same; and certainly the kind of public that buys and reads is about the same. Now, the sort of popularity which this indicates is one founded upon real merit of a high and exceptional order, and also, which is half the battle, upon a certain special adaptation to certain immediate, and indeed transient, intellectual and emotional conditions. These sermons and the "In Memoriam" find their best and most numerous readers among those persons of culture who make up the broader margins of existing faiths and societies; and an enormous public,—that implies the whole multitude of those who are looking and longing, but dare not cross the borders.

Mr. Robertson's story is short, and not unknown to the world. He was of gentle birth and good culture. Born of a family whose traditions were military, he longed to enter the Army, and was all his life at heart a soldier; but, in deference to his father's wish, he became a clergyman. At Oxford his tendencies were Evangelical; though he could not but recognise, and did recognise, what was estimable and natural in the Tractarian movement, and especially what was noble and attractive in the leaders of it. He was for a short time preaching at Winchester, then at Cheltenham, and lastly, at St. Ebbe's, Oxford—his admission into that diocese as a preacher taking place in a manner equally creditable to himself and the Bishop, who frankly admitted him to the pastoral work after he had frankly disavowed belief in baptismal regeneration. At last—though unwilling to quit St. Ebbe's, where his work seemed profitably opening out to him, and dreading the vulgar popularities of a large watering-place—Mr. Robertson became Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, in 1847. He died in 1853. What his career was, after he began to impress the people at Brighton a little, it is scarcely necessary to repeat, however briefly. The tokens of his power and influence as a man and a preacher were conspicuous in three different directions—among the humbler classes, struggling into intelligence and the better life; among the most cultivated classes of all; and, lastly, apart from classes of people, he often made a mark, and a deep one, upon individuals of peculiar mould, usually of the best mould, and always of high sensibility. More significant things could scarcely be written of any man: they apply with similar force to Mr. Maurice and a few other living men, and they are the never-failing indicia of the rarest type of the public teacher.

Mr. Robertson was distinguished by great intellectual vivacity, wonderful emotiveness, and unusual strenuousness of conscience: in any case, a dangerous and exhausting combination; even without what has to be added in his case—the peculiar receptivity of the poet and the indomitable elevation of the poet. But, unfortunately, Mr. Robertson had a grave defect: he wanted *humour*. Some of his acquaintance say they wish he had been more "genial;" but this is misleading. He was a frank, affectionate, splendid fellow, and his nature was full, not only of tenderness, but of brightness; so that one does not at first feel the lack of anything either in him or in his writings. But, upon reflection, one cannot but see that humour would have been the natural complement of faculties like his, combined like his; and that, missing it as he did, there was too much attrition in the movements of his mind and character: lightning in abundance, but not greased lightning—a Yankeeism for which we sincerely apologise. Mr. Robertson died at thirty-seven—it is believed, from abscess in the cerebellum; it is certain, after much and long-continued suffering of the most maddening kind. Some years ago the writer of these lines asked a friend what Mr. Robertson died of, and got for answer, "Died of? He was murdered!" This is wild talk, of course. He could never have lived long. During his Brighton career, however, he was the object of constant jealousy, mistrust, and slander. He would not take part in this movement, that movement, and the other movement. Nobody could make him out; neither Sabbatarian, nor anti-Sabbatarian; neither High Churchman, Evangelical, nor Latitudinarian. Thus he missed much sympathy, and he was constantly bothered. If he had been free from pain, however, his lot would not have been at all a sad one. He had friends—of the best. He had very large audiences. He had the love of thousands, and must have known it. He had not, in any oppressive form, poverty to bear up under: pretty clearly that came not near him. The only thing about his story which commands *compassion*, then, is the bodily suffering he underwent, along with the aggravations of it which accompanied his last days—and for which the reader is referred to the volumes now under notice. They were chiefly connected, we are told, with the question of appointing a Mr. Towers as curate; and the Rev. H. M. Wagner occupies a conspicuous place in the narrative. Next came the death of Mr. Robertson; and then we have friends, joining hands and purses over the widow and children; a monument over the grave; a tablet at Oxford—and the sad, beautiful story is at an end. Our readers may be interested in hearing that Lady Byron was a very conspicuous and liberal friend of this good man of genius, and he is not the only recent man of genius who has had reason to know what a fine nature she had.

If compassion for Mr. Robertson must, in our opinion, be limited to the one point of his physical sufferings, there remains a large ground for sympathetic interest to spread over. Mr. Brooke has done well to publish all the letters just as they were, and nobody whose opinion is worth much will misunderstand a line. His own work is admirably done, with a fine intelligence and discrimination which only too-hasty reviewers will overlook. We cannot forgive him, however, for one blunder. There never was a book called "Endeavours after a Christian Life." For "a" read "the," and then you have the name of a book to which Mr. Robertson was unconsciously indebted, sometimes, for whole lumps of phraseology. We remember one off-hand—"the gliding heavens and the ticking clock." See "Endeavours," vol. ii. page 195.

We have one small criticism to make. On a page of these volumes to which we have lost our reference there is a long passage quoted by Mr. Robertson about "the coming woman," and attributed to "Helen." That is an error. The passage comes from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and is, we believe, in the last chapter.

Mr. Robertson, to judge from his retort, did not understand what his High-Church listener meant when he said he didn't know what "Woman" was. The real meaning was this:—"Jane I know, and Mary I know—a woman, the woman, any given woman," but I recognise no metaphysical *ens* to be called *woman*. The listener was evidently of the type which always runs either into positivism or extreme ecclesiasticism. Mr. Robertson himself, in something he says in another page about the "personal" and the "abstract" in religion, shows a full appreciation (which, indeed, so acute a man could not miss) of the collision-point between minds like his and minds like his listeners. But our space will not permit us to go into this, or a hundred other points that arise quite naturally on turning over the leaves.

To conclude, we very cordially commend these two volumes to our readers. The "Letters" contain, in our opinion, more original thought than the sermons; and, in any case, they supply a study of unusual and, we will add, inexhaustible interest.



*Transatlantic Sketches; or, Sixty Days in America.* London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

These "Transatlantic Sketches," by whom made we are not informed, embrace a series of very clever, graphic, and characteristic plates, admirably lithographed by Messrs. MacLure, Macdonald, and Macgregor. The plates are accompanied by extracts from the artist's journal, and this is the only thing about the work to which objection can be taken, if we except the two drawings depicting the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the escape of Booth, the assassin, from the stage of Ford's theatre. The artist was not present when the President was murdered; could not, therefore, have witnessed the incidents he depicts; and, consequently, should not have attempted to depict them. "Friendly criticism" is bespoken for the explanatory extracts, so we shall abstain from all criticism on this part of the work (which is, perhaps, the most friendly course we could follow), further than to say that it would have been easy to have written a few lines relative to each plate which would have been really explanatory of it, which the journal extracts only occasionally are. Of the bulk of the drawings themselves, however, it is impossible to speak too highly. They are really exceedingly clever. The artist is represented as a young man, and is much interested in, and we hope interesting to, the ladies—as well on leaving London, embarking at Liverpool, on the passage, as on arriving at New York. The series of plates depicts scenes on departing from this country; "An Atlantic Calm," and "The Reverse" at sea; the arrival at New York; and then follow scenes of social and military life in America. Among these the best are, perhaps, those entitled "Bounty Jumpers, Broadway," "A New York Billiard-room," "A Bread-and-Butter Party," "The Darkies in Church," and "Hair Fixing." Our artist then proceeds to the seat of war, and furnishes sketches of "Powhattan on the James," "Federal Headquarters at City Point," "Northern Hospitals," "Away to the Front," "A Scene in the Trenches," "Petersburg on the Appomattox," "Richmond in Ruins," &c. The drawings, as we have said, are admirably executed, and the book altogether is mounted in first-rate style, and will form a very interesting and elegant ornament for the drawing-room table. We congratulate the young artist—if he be young—on his success.

*Passing the Time: a Story of Some Romance and Prose in the Life of Arthur Newlands.* By W. BLANCHARD JERROLD. 2 vols. London: Sampson Low and Co.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's story is, indeed, to some extent, a story; but it would be more properly described as a series of sketches and studies from life and manners at home and abroad. The actual story might be told by a terse writer in some half dozen magazine papers, and so might satisfy every one of the readers. But Mr. Jerrold has confidence in his skill at observing and elaborating character, and it must be conceded that he is justified by the results. The various "atoms" of human nature in these pages point confidently to a more artistic "concurrence" in the next story; and the excellence is such that it can but be regretted that the flow of life in the novel is occasionally diverted by the introduction of descriptive essays, which would have been better placed in a volume by themselves. We are accustomed to the charm of the mistletoe on the oak; but here, indeed, is too much oak upon too little mistletoe. An outline of the story must be given in explanation. Arthur Newlands is a clever and cultivated man, but an idler and a dreamer. He is at the Bar, but dabbles with pen and ink in preference to practising. He falls earnestly in love with Emily Liddell, but does not say so, doubting if Emily loves him, although there need be but little doubt about it, and that little can be removed by one question. But question her he will not; and she all the time is a restless and provoking young angel, who does not always seem to know her own mind. At last the Liddell family go to Australia for health sake, and Arthur Newlands writes a letter of declaration. On board ship at parting there is no opportunity for speech, and Emily returns answer in a letter also. Newlands, anxious and impatient, has to forego for a time the knowledge of his fate, for he has to conduct two spiteful spinsters to shore, and then—one of them contrives to get hold of Emily's letter, unread! Of course he can write to Australia to explain, but before he can receive another answer many months must elapse. And so, at the advice of an old and valued friend, he travels in France and the Pyrenees, "passing the time" in transacting some little business and in "getting up" social information of the localities to form the chapters already alluded to. Nobody is better than Mr. Jerrold on French subjects, and the reader may feel certain that a sketch of the Bayonnaise, Gachucha's story, the new system of popular libraries in France, the hawk's literature, "military pencilings," &c., are all handled with honesty and literary skill. Thus the time is passed, and of course comes a fair termination to the actual story. Mr. Jerrold has given excellent variety of character. There is a young pair contrasting with Arthur and Emily; a delightful old maid; and two others, the Misses Pick, who are splendid creations in the meanness-and-backbiting way; a hearty man, and a wise and cheerful elderly man, &c.; and a little child, whose death makes most affecting pages.

The descriptions are broad and sketchy, or at times Dutch and minute. There is the observation of the line of route from the roof of a Peckham omnibus, the gentleman who lays down the law, and good amongst the best, the "best regulated family." If the varied nature of these volumes should puzzle the novel-reading public, they must admit them to be written in a charming spirit calculated to diffuse interesting information, goodness, and mirth at the same time.

*Men of the Time: a Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters of Both Sexes.* A New Edition, brought down to the Present Time, with the addition of a Classified Index. London: G. Routledge and Sons.

There are few publications so well known, so much esteemed, or so useful as "Men of the Time;" and this new edition evinces the determination of the editor and publishers to maintain the reputation of the work. We have here memoirs of all—or nearly all—the living men and women of note, the particulars given concerning each being wonderfully accurate, though, no doubt, a few mistakes may be found and a few omissions may be noted. That, however, is not surprising when we consider how difficult it is to collect information about living celebrities, some of whom don't wish their names to appear in such a work, some are over-anxious to appear, and others do not care how they appear, or whether they appear or not. Some of the omissions we notice are remarkable; as, for instance, Monsignor de Merope, late Minister of War to his Holiness. One would certainly have expected to find in this work the name of a man who has recently played so prominent a part in public affairs in Italy, at least, as the late chief of the Pontifical army has done. To compensate for this omission, however, we have memoirs of all the officers, politicians, &c., who have made themselves prominent during the late American war; and these, with the excellent classified index, perhaps constitute the most valuable features of this new edition of "Men of the Time." Another noteworthy feature of the present issue is a list of the *noms de plume* assumed by various popular authors. It is scarcely necessary to recommend "Men of the Time" to the public; it is already fully appreciated. But we ought not to omit to make acknowledgment here of the many obligations we ourselves have been under to its pages.

#### AMERICAN COMIC LITERATURE.

*Phœnixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques.* By JOHN PHENIX, A.M., Author of "The Squibb Papers." London: S. O. Beeton.

The flood of American facetiae, or supposed facetiae, is really becoming too strong. We are having too much "Yankee cram" entirely. We were content to accept Artemus Ward, because Artemus can say things which are acceptable. But "The Nasby Papers" and "Phœnixiana" are really too much; and we see more books of Yankee fun advertised. It is time to cry "Hold, enough!" The

present volume may contain wit—we won't say it does not—though we have failed to discover it; but it must require all the 'cuteness of Yankees, and Californian Yankees, too, to find where it lies. "Circumstances beyond the author's control," we are told in the preface, have led to the republication of these sketches and burlesques, which originally appeared in Californian newspapers. When people do foolish things, they always act in consequence of "circumstances over which they have no control;" but we do hope that no one will ever be under such dire control as to be compelled to read this book through. At all events, no such compulsion could surely have been exercised to induce their reissue in England by Mr. Beeton, who, we fear—would it be too unkind to say we hope?—will find that he has wasted a certain quantity of good paper and printing-ink. This is, as well as America, a free country, and we do hope, with the author, that nobody will be compelled, against his inclination, to read this trashy book.

*The Orpheus C. Kerr Papers.* By R. H. NEWELL. With Notes and an Introduction by Edward P. Hingston. London: J. C. Hotten.

Here is another volume of American fun—very racy of the soil. There is an immense run on American wit just now, and we suppose it sells, or it would not be served up to the public in such profusion. Well, all we can say is, every man to his taste; for our part, we have considerable difficulty in perceiving the fun in some of the books of this sort which we have met with lately. "Orpheus C. Kerr," or rather Mr. R. H. Newell, however, is not to be classed with such writers as "Petroleum V. Nasby," and "John Phoenix, A.M." His wit does not consist in writing "4thwith" and "thereat," instead of "forthwith" and "therefore," nor in making silly burlesques of Californian local politics, which few men in California probably could understand, and certainly nobody in England can possibly care for. Mr. Hingston, in his introduction, says that "Orpheus C. Kerr is the satirist of the American war. . . . Satire—keen, pungent, racy, caustic, ornate with floral wit, and jovial with rollicking humour—is the characteristic of Orpheus C. Kerr. Every paper that he has written has its purpose, other than merely to amuse. While he raises a laugh, he indicates an evil; where he makes a joke, he slays folly with the point of it; and when he is broadest in his fun, he is severest in his censure. He scariifies while he smiles, and scathes while he burlesques." We accept Mr. Hingston's estimation of his author, and can quite believe that during the progress of the war Mr. Newell had ample scope for the exercise of his peculiar faculties. These papers are written in the dialect characteristic of the American vulgar; and though the point of much that they contain will be obscure to English readers, and many things referred to are now utterly forgotten, still there is enough left to afford a fair measure of amusement.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### M. GAMBART'S WINTER EXHIBITION.

ALTHOUGH this is advertised—with a calm ignoring of the fact that Mr. Wallis, the originator of previous exhibitions, has seceded to Suffolk-street—as the Thirteenth Winter Exhibition, it bears ample internal evidence of being the first of what we believe will be an excellent series of exhibitions under the management of M. Gambart. There are to be found in it pictures which would seem to have been admitted rather on the strength of the artists' names than by force of their merits. It is impossible to overlook the tacit rivalry which exists between Suffolk-street and the French gallery—indeed, some not impartial critics have been betrayed into partisanship on the question—and we feel, therefore, no scruple in comparing the two galleries. Mr. Wallis has a large space to cover, M. Gambart a small one. It would be absurd to expect either to collect a faultless exhibition; but it appears to us that the former gentleman, where he fails, fails by force of admitting the best attempts of little-known artists to fill gaps in his large collection; while the latter has allowed inferior works by artists whose names are well known to occupy valuable space in his small gallery; and we may add that he exhibits one picture, which it would be invidious to name, that is far worse than anything in Suffolk-street.

Nevertheless, it must be allowed that M. Gambart's exhibition is one of extraordinary merit. Although he is but inadequately supported by some of the R.A.s and A.R.A.s whose aid he has sought, some of our young and fast-rising painters have done him "yeoman's service" indeed. There are two things in the exhibition which alone would stamp it with unusual excellence. Mr. Sandys' "Mary Magdalen" (84) is a picture of which English art might challenge any other country to produce the equal, and which may fairly compare with some of the best works of the old masters; and the screen in eight panels, by Messrs. Yeames, Hodgson, Leslie, Storey, Wynfield, and Marks, is valuable as an evidence of the existence of such artistic communities, or "comradships," as did noble work in the Middle Ages. On the strength of these two works, the exhibition at the French Gallery claims special attention—it may mark an era in art.

The "Mary Magdalen" (84) of Mr. Sandys is as finely conceived as it is painted. She has just awakened to a sense of her sin, and is clasping the leechy, containing the precious spikenard to her bosom, while her wealth of golden hair floats dishevelled on her shoulders. The voluptuous beauty of her face has been retained by the artist, though he represents her tears (and they are so real you feel you could wipe them away) flowing fast down her cheek. The painting of the faint pink tinge about the wing of the nostril, of the wet eyelashes, and the damp trace of the tears down the cheek, is something purely marvellous; and the slight drawing up of the upper lip, which appears actually to quiver, is intensely true and touching. Mr. Sandys is a living, and we believe a young, artist, so his picture will not be appreciated now, but he may console himself with the knowledge that in another century this work will be prized as highly as any of those of the old masters. "The Flower" (83) and "The Bar-Drop" (82), by the same hand, are remarkable for equal power and an equal feeling for colour as well as truth, though they do not afford such scope for the thought and elaboration which give an additional charm to the first-named picture.

Of Mr. Calderon's two pictures, the best is "Rigolette" (13), the tone of which is very pleasing, and the drawing capital. No one can so closely approach the lustrous black of Velasquez as Mr. Calderon does in this and in his other work, "The Attempted Escape of Mary Queen of Scots" (14), which is faulty in composition, there being three points to which the eye has to travel before it takes in the picture. Nevertheless, the execution and quality of colour go far to atone for this fault. Very charming in colour is also Mr. Hughes' "Casket" (59), a small work, but one of the best specimens of his handiwork we have seen for a long time. The same depth and brilliancy are observed, coupled with a knowledge of the figure which Mr. Hughes does not often display, in Mr. Watson's "Preparing a Cudgel" (112)—quite a little gem, in Mr. Watson's best style.

A very clever picture by Mr. Lucas, "Doubtful Measure" (71), is carefully studied, and will remind the visitor of some of Mr. Nicholl's best works. The expression of the Irishman, as he raises the bottle to the light in grave hesitation as to the honesty of the quantity of "cratur," is admirably rendered.

Miss Swift's "Widow's Consolation" (95) is remarkable for a well-painted sunlight effect. She appears to have been studying the foreign schools to good purpose. Miss Solomon, on the other hand, is not improving as she once promised to do. Her brother, Mr. Simeon Solomon, contributes a clever picture of a girl, who, however, is not "Marguerite" (92). The painting of the dress and hair is admirable, but the flesh is clayey and dull, as if it were his misfortune to meet invariably with models who suffer from torpidity of the liver. As he has an eye for colour, we fear this looks like affectation. Mr. Poynter's "Adeline" (79) is a happy little study, and Mr. Rossiter has a pleasing, if rather cold, picture of "Bathing Time" (81). Mr. Bedford's "Retired Knight" (8) and Mr. Campbell's "Schoolmaster's Leisure" (15) are both clever studies of single

figures; and Mr. Leslie's "Grassy Walk" (66) is pleasing. There is a capital dog and some nice painting in Mr. Wynfield's "Fatherly Advice" (110); but the gentleman looks more like a middle-aged suitor than a parent.

Mr. Hodgson's "Grandpapa Colby" (53) is, we presume, so called to indicate that it is a portrait, and thus justify the length and narrowness of the old carpenter, who looks as if he had been brought up by hand in an old clock-case. Mr. Marks has been very happy in the figures of the two "Petitioners to the Young Heir" (74), but not so forcible in the young heir himself, while the grass and gravel seem to have been studied from a theatrical floorcloth for a garden scene. Mr. Yeames, in "The Stepping Stones" (113), has done some capital out-of-door work in the scene; but the figures have a studio heaviness, and the lady is very awkwardly poised on her toes.

Mr. Stanhope provokes us with a cleverness overlarded with affectation in "The Mill" (99), which is a great improvement on previous works, though he might still study perspective with advantage. "The Wine-press" (98) is a failure at symbolical painting.

Mr. Watts contributed a good head of "Mr. Hanbury" (107) and a fine "Study with Peacock's Feathers" (108). The "Lady" (109), though good in colour and bold in treatment, is scarcely worthy of his repute; and his likeness of "The Chancellor of the Exchequer" (106) is a sad mistake. It misses all the intellect and massiveness of one of the finest, though perhaps not the handsomest, heads that have graced the shoulders of English statesmen of this century.

Mr. Elmore, Mr. Faed, and Mr. Sant are represented by works in their usual style, but not happy specimens of their power. It is a pity Mr. Faed cannot give us a new female face. Mr. Leighton is not up to his standard; and Mr. Millais sends only two slight sketches, which might have passed in the studio, but are not suited for the gallery. Mr. Wallis sends a "Golden Scarf" (103) which is not good—he should have consulted Mr. Whistler—and "A Scene at Capri" (104), which is peculiar, probably true in the effect of light, but resembles, in the figures, a native Indian painting on talc. Mr. Frith's two pictures are feeble, if not vulgar; Mr. Pickerskill's no better than usual; and Mr. Dobson's no worse. Mr. Scott's is a ludicrous attempt at the sublime; and Mr. Ward's is as theatrical and exaggerated as ever. A picture by Mme. de Feyl ought not to have been hung.

In landscape there is a noble seaside bit by Mr. Hook (is the wave quite right, Mr. Hook?) entitled the "Fast Flowing Tide" (55); and a fine, warm, Eastern view, "The Haunt of the Crocodile" (25), by Mr. Dillon. Mr. Goodall's "Iver House" (44) is beautiful in passages; but, for him, weak in the figures. The "Well at Cairo" (45) is slight. Mr. Cook has some fine water in "The Dutch Coast" (18), and two clever, though rather cold, coast studies. Mr. Hargitt maintains the excellence which has of late brought him into notice, and Mr. G. Sant shows his knowledge and skill of tree and brush in a small "Study" (85A). We are glad to meet Mr. Smallfield working in oil, and most successfully, in "Beyond the Convent" (97); and welcome in Mr. Hotchkiss a power and feeling which must make his name better known. There are few better landscapes on the walls than his scene "In the Campagna" (58), with its admirably-handled foreground, strewn with amphora and bits of mosaic, with the quaint columbarium (or nest of pigeon-holes for mortuary urns). It might pass for an illustration of Browning's "Among the Ruins" with

—The single little turret that remains  
On the plains  
By the caper overrooted, by the gourd  
Overscored.

Mr. Beavis, Mr. Beechey, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Field send pictures which should not be passed by; and Mr. Collinson's study of corn is clever. Mme. Bodichon contributes a noticeable picture, and Mr. Storey one that is good enough in its way, but not such work as he can do. Mr. Stanfield must learn that Nature does not make her scenery in "sets." Mr. Linnell's single work is unequal, though bright and airy.

A cleverly-painted picture of a dog by Mr. D. Cooper, some still life by Mr. Dundas, and a coppery and inferior picture of a horse by Mr. Lutzens, represent animal-painting.

The "Dining-room Screen in eight panels, representing the preparations for a Banquet in the Sixteenth Century," is a most interesting feature of the exhibition. Of the six artists engaged on it Mr. Marks has decidedly acquitted himself best, while Mr. Leslie is the least happy. Mr. Wynfield's panel is a good one, and Mr. Yeames's work is telling. We must not omit to mention that a most felicitously-chosen quotation from Shakespeare is annexed, in the catalogue, to the number of each panel.

We had almost forgotten to record the surprise with which Mr. Halle's picture filled us. It would be difficult to conceive anything more different than this young lady is from the hitherto invariable girl who figures in various masquerades on his canvas. His new style has, at least, the charm of novelty.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Herbert Stanley Oakeley, just elected to the vacant chair of music at Edinburgh, is the second son of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart., formerly Archdeacon of Colchester, and brother to the present Baronet. He was educated at Rugby, under the present Bishop of London, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He is in his thirty-fifth year, and is the author of several musical publications. Mr. Oakeley is a nephew of Canon Oakeley, of Islington. Mr. Hullah, Mr. Daggan, Dr. Wyke, Dr. Gauntlett, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Macfarren, and others were candidates; and it is said that the preference given to Mr. Oakeley has occasioned considerable surprise in musical circles in Edinburgh. The chair of Scots Law in Edinburgh University, vacant by the recent resignation of Professor Moir, was, on Saturday last, filled by the curators selecting Mr. Norman Macpherson, advocate, from the list of two sent up by the Faculty of Advocates. The contest for the vacant rectorship of the Edinburgh University is likely to be a very spirited one, and the supporters respectively of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Disraeli are engaged in a very active and strenuous canvass. The likelihood is that Mr. Carlyle, being, as it may be said, the nominee of the Liberal party, generally the strongest in Edinburgh University, will poll the majority of the students' votes.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BANKING QUESTION.—A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Guthrie, of Appleby, and Mr. Gladstone, to whom Mr. Guthrie has transmitted his pamphlet, called "Analysis of Money and Banking." In acknowledging the receipt of the brochure in question, Mr. Gladstone sent the following reply:—"Hawarden, Sept. 8.—Sir,—I have read the paper you have been good enough to forward to me, and the previous communications with which I had been favoured had made me acquainted with your views on the subject of the currency. To free banking, as I understand it, I attach the highest value; but I do not comprehend in that phrase an unlimited issue of notes—that is to say, an issue limited only by the discretion of the parties issuing. The limitation of the quantity of paper issues by reference to some other standard of a positive character is, in the opinion of the Government, and, I think, in the opinion of Parliament, an essential and indispensable part of our legislation on currency. As respects note issues in London, I believe the opinion of the Bank of England to have been modified of late years. I know that the late governor had no fear whatever of allowing any portion of the country issue to be made in London. I do not know the opinion of his successor." Mr. Guthrie, it need hardly be said, was not satisfied with the answer he received, but followed it up by another letter, dated "Rephail, Stranraer, Sept. 15," in which he controverts the position of the right hon. gentleman as regards "free banking," contending that "in the exchanges which would naturally take place among free banks, and which can, if necessary, be enforced by legislation without infringing the principle of free banking, there would be a limitation of a positive character far more effectual than the restrictions under the Act of 1844, or than any similar legislative restrictions which could be applied to a single bank of issue." In a further letter, dated Sept. 29, Mr. Guthrie expresses his disappointment at his last letter being handed over to Mr. Gladstone's secretary "for a simple acknowledgment;" and proceeds, of course, to indite a still longer epistle in illustration of the banking errors and heresies of Mr. Gladstone; which is likewise supplemented by a couple of additional letters, which, like the first, are strongly condemnatory of the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but requesting him, "when convenient to himself," to allow him (Mr. Guthrie) an interview, when, he says, "I should be able to prove to you that my theory and the practical conclusion arrived at by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce are right." In the last of these documents Mr. Guthrie goes largely into figures, which he sums up by saying, "This is my simple theory, which I am prepared to maintain;" promising, if an interview were permitted him, to "bring the whole question before Mr. Gladstone in a nutshell." These letters were responded to, as before, by "a simple acknowledgment" through the secretary.





VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE CHOLERA WARDS OF THE HOTEL DIEU.



# THE IMPERIAL VISITS TO THE CHOLERA PATIENTS IN THE FRENCH HOSPITALS.

THE visits of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the cholera wards of the hospitals has not only raised the enthusiasm of the people, but has set a fashion to the aristocracy, many of whom have since followed the example.

In his last visit to the Hôtel Dieu, the Emperor walked from bedside to bedside, speaking to the patients, encouraging them, and asking questions of the few officials who were not engaged at their duties respecting the management of the hospital.

There are people who will of course see nothing in this act but another stratagem to obtain the sort of influence which is required by a ruler of the French people. But it is surely time that such profound cynicism should be tempered with a little common-sense, and not only Parisian but London newspapers have recognised the truly Imperial simplicity of his visit. One of our daily contemporaries says:—

"There are many consistent and self-respecting men who have never retracted one word regarding the origin of the Empire in the blaze of its subsequent success; yet even these will confess that the Emperor's recent visit to the Hôtel Dieu, and his long stay beside the beds of the cholera-stricken, were emphatically 'the right thing to do.' We do not call it heroic to walk through the wards of a hospital containing cholera patients. It is a thing which hundreds of plain and simple people have done for curiosity and interest, which nurses do for fourteen shillings a week, and doctors as a matter of business and salary. But still an Emperor is not expected to investigate the nature of disease, or to risk his life in the immediate presence of fever or cholera. All the more credit, therefore, to his Majesty; and all the better answer to the charge which Mr. Kinglake levelled against him, that he laid aside the privilege of indulging his sympathy and interest for the ghastly patients of the hospital within the safe recesses of the palace. He did a noble and a useful deed when he showed his people of Paris, by that example which is so much better than precept, that not to be afraid of Death is the best way to escape its stroke; and in comparing this instance of his Majesty's moral courage with others, such as riding along the Boulevards, on ticklish occasions, or driving in the Bois de Boulogne, it is to be noted that the safeguards which cynics might suspect in the one case are impossible in the other. No 'man in black' could glide secretly in between the cholera and the Emperor, if his turn had come; no 'Cent Gardes' could protect him against the pale assassin that had laid those victims on their beds in the Hôtel Dieu."

The good work began by Napoleon was carried on by Eugénie, for her Majesty, accompanied by Viscountess Aguado, lady of the palace; Mdlle. Bouvet, scarcely yet recovered from the accident at Neufchâteau; the Marquis de Lagrange, her equerry; and M. Duperré, orderly officer of the Emperor, devoted a day to visiting the cholera patients. Notwithstanding a violent cold, from which her Majesty had been suffering for some days, forgetting her own fatigue to occupy herself with the sufferings of others, she went in succession to the Beaujon Hospital, to that of La Pitié, and lastly to that of St. Antoine. The Empress visited the cholera wards, and, approaching the

patients, asked them questions and encouraged them with the solicitude and devotedness of a Sister of Charity. Her Majesty was rejoiced to find that the number of cures announced a notable amelioration in the course of the epidemic, and repeatedly testified her satisfaction at the attentions paid to the sick and convalescent, in which all those employed showed a rivalry of zeal. On leaving each of the three hospitals the Empress was greeted by the

French army, with which he served two campaigns in Africa, and in 1846 was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. Having entered into holy orders, he became a member of the Papal Government, and eventually rose to the rank of Minister of Arms. It was he who, in 1860, induced General Lamoricière to place himself at the head of the Pontifical army, while he himself quitted the Ministry and returned to the simpler functions of Privy Councillor.

acclamations of a numerous crowd, who testified in the warmest manner the emotion inspired by the self-devotedness of her Majesty.

The Emperor, from the funds of his privy purse, has transmitted to the Minister of the Interior a sum of 25,000*fr.* to be distributed amongst the families of the victims of the cholera. To that sum the Empress has added 15,000*fr.*, and the Prince Imperial 10,000*fr.*

In commenting upon this visit, one of the Paris journals says:—"The emotion was great, as might be expected, among all those poor people, and the gratitude profound. All eyes were filled with tears. One of the sufferers, whose sight was perhaps already obscured by the gravity of his state, having replied to a question put to him by the Empress, 'Où, ma sœur,' 'My friend,' said the Sister of Charity in attendance, 'it is not I who speak to you; it is the Empress.' 'Do not correct him,' exclaimed her Majesty; 'it is the most noble name he can give me!' Sublime and generous words! A spontaneous expression of the sentiment at once the most human, the most popular, and the most Christian! A delicate and glorious eulogium addressed to those worthy females who devote themselves to the care of the sick! The Empress indeed well merited the name of Sister at that moment, as she was fulfilling the most painful of the functions which cause it to be blessed, and she was justly honouring herself by meriting it. Empress and Sister of Charity—what glorious titles to be united! What lustre they lend to each other! Those touching words will find an echo in every heart."

## MONSIGNOR MERODE.

THE late Ministerial crisis in Rome, which was doubtless caused by the promptitude of the Emperor of the French in removing the first detachment of the army of occupation, has terminated in a change calculated to surprise all those who had begun to believe in the dogged obstinacy exhibited by the Papal advisers.

Of these advisers, Monsignor de Mérode, Pila, and Matteucci, the resignation, or rather the dismissal, of the first has created the greatest sensation. This prelate, called to a high position in the Holy See at a time of violent crisis, personified for several years a very decided policy, which centralised European reaction at Rome not only against Italian unity but against the French Government. "Little accustomed," says the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, "to confine himself within the limits of diplomatic reserve and to the attitude fitted to his office, M. de Mérode was more ostensibly than anyone the adversary of any system of moderation, or of reconciliation with accomplished facts. The dream of his life was always to oppose force by force."

Monsignor Frédéric Xavier Ghislain de Mérode was born on the 29th of March, 1820, and served for some time as an officer in the

MONSIGNOR XAVIER DE MÉRODE, PRIVY COUNCILLOR TO THE POPE, AND LATE MINISTER OF ARMS AT ROME.



THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE VISITING THE CHOLERA PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL OF ST. ANTOINE.



There can be no doubt that the resignation of Monsignor de Mérode was brought about by the influence of Cardinal Antonelli, whose quick eye and hand are now needed to manage the helm of the Pontifical State; and, according to tolerably reliable authority, the difficulty of deposing the obstinate Minister was such that few men could have accomplished it with such celerity.

It was Cardinal Antonelli who, in a friendly visit, intimated that, in the opinion of his Holiness, a journey was indispensably necessary to restore the failing health of the Minister; and it was not till he had asked for leave of absence for a few weeks and had visited the Pope that Monsignor Mérode discovered the intrigue. He then declared that his Holiness was acting under pressure and had been deceived, and that he would never voluntarily resign his office.

To tranquillise him the Pope sent to offer him the post of Monsignor Hohenlohe, who will probably be soon created a Cardinal—that is, the post of almoner to his Holiness, together with the promise of a Cardinal's hat, if he would leave voluntarily. Monsignor replied, "The Pope, Catholicity, God himself, have made me pro-Minister of Arms, chief of the valiant defenders of the Holy See. I will be pro-Minister of Arms or nothing. They may send me away, accompanied by gendarmes, if they will, but I will not go voluntarily. Providence has placed me in this post, and the Catholic world has confirmed and sanctioned it. I must remain here. I will be dismissed; and let the Pope dismiss me if he dare."

It is reported that Antonelli sent to him to say that he was a "revolutionist for resisting in such a mode the Holy Father!"

A very remarkable scene is then said to have ensued. The Belgian Prelate ordered all his property to be carried to the Ministry of Arms for fear that he should be replaced by a successor, intrenched himself within the apartment, and formed a kind of barricade with all the different articles which belonged to him, at the same time continuing to sign papers in spite of the Pope and the Cardinal.

At last, on Friday evening, the 20th of last month, a note from the Secretary of State, in the name of his Holiness, signed Antonelli, relieved Monsignor from his duties, or, to speak clearly, dismissed him. On Saturday morning, the 21st, de Mérode called together the employés of his Ministry, and, in a broken voice, announced he had been dismissed, and thanked them for their zeal and co-operation. The Pope grants him 100 scudi a month as pension, as Monsignor is said to be ruined; and so finishes the career of the man who was born at least 300 years too late, who was a greater Legitimist than the Bourbons, and more Catholic than the successor of St. Peter.

The dismissal of de Mérode was undoubtedly precipitated by the great changes about to take place. Not only Cardinal Antonelli, but the whole Court of Rome, feared to have him in power at a moment when the evacuation of the Pontifical States by the French was commencing, as, with his impulsive character, it was felt that he might provoke a collision. A very considerable deficit, too, was discovered by the Minister of Finance; the deficit, involving the ruin of Monsignor and the State, has been attributed to him, and is assigned as another reason for his fall. Those who best know the ex-Minister, however, declare that whatever deficiencies may be proved to exist are occasioned by his devotion to a mistaken idea, and not by any expenditure on himself or his office. Impulsive in character, devoted to the Papacy, anxious to exalt it to what it was in the time of Gregory the Great, he was prepared to sacrifice everything to accomplish his object, and, as the best test of his sincerity, he sacrificed his own private fortune.

**THE SHANNON DRAINAGE-WORKS.**—The Government has consented to advance money to pay the cost of employing an engineer on the part of the landowners interested in the Shannon drainage, to act jointly with an engineer named by the Board of Works, with a view to form a design and estimate of the works necessary for the better drainage of the Shannon and Suck, and also to estimate the extent and value of the improvement of lands adjacent likely to be obtained. Mr. Lynam, C.E., will act on the part of the landowners.

**DEATH OF MR. COMMISSIONER FONBLANQUE.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, which occurred on Friday week, at Brighton. Mr. Fonblanque had held the office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy since 1832. He had, however, held the office of Commissioner under the old bankruptcy law. He was originally an officer in the Army, and served at the siege of New Orleans, where he was taken prisoner. He was an able and learned lawyer, whose decisions have always commanded the respect of the profession. In consequence of ill-health, Mr. Fonblanque has not attended court for more than three years. Since October, last year, Mr. Registrar Winslow has acted as his deputy, and in that capacity he discharged his duties in a manner which received the warmest commendation of the late Lord Chancellor and won the universal approbation of the practitioners in the court. Mr. Winslow is expected to be nominated to the vacancy.

**SLIPS OF THE PEN.**—General Taylor immortalised himself by perpetrating one of the grandest bulls on record, in which he attained what a certain literary professor calls "a perfection hardly to be surpassed." In his presidential address he announced to the American Congress that the United States were at peace with all the world, and continued to cherish relations of amity with the rest of mankind. Much simpler was the blunder of an English officer during the Indian mutiny, who informed the public, through the *Times*, that, thanks to the prompt measures of Colonel Edwards, the sepoys at Fort Machion "were all unarmed, and taken aback, and, being called upon, laid down their arms." There was nothing very astonishing in an Irish newspaper stating that Robespierre "left no children behind him, except a brother who was killed at the same time;" but it was startling to have an English journal assure us that her Majesty Queen Victoria was "the last person to wear another man's crown." Addition lays it down as a maxim that, when a nation abounds in physicians, it grows thin of people. Flibustiber Hennipen seems to have agreed with the essayist, or he would hardly have informed General Walker, in one of his despatches, that "Doctors Rice and Wolfe died of the cholera, and Dr. Lindley sickened, after which the health of the camp visibly improved." Intentionally or not, the stout-hearted soldier suggests that the best way of getting rid of the cholera is to make short work of the doctors. Among the obituary notices in a weekly paper, not many months ago, there appeared the name of a certain publican, with the following eulogium attached to it:—"He was greatly esteemed for his strict probity and steady conduct through life, he having been a subscriber to the *Sunday Times* from its first number." This is a worthy pendant to Miss Hawkins's story of the undertaker writing to the Corporation of London:—"I am desired to inform the Court of Aldermen Mr. Alderman Gill died last night, by order of Mrs. Gill; and not far short, in point of absurdity, is *Mme. Tassand's* announcement of the exhibition of the effigy of the notorious Palmer, "who was executed at Stafford with 200 other celebrities." The modern fashion of naming florists' flowers must be held responsible for the very dubious paragraph we extract from a gardening paper:—"Mrs. Legge will be looked after; she may not be so certain as some, but she was, nevertheless, very fine in the early part of the season. Lady Popham is useful—one of the old-fashioned build, not quite round in the outline, but makes up well."—*Chambers's Journal*.

**THE AESTHETIC TEMPERAMENT OF THE CELT.**—Poverty will by no means account for everything ugly in Ireland. Rather do we venture to affirm that the fault extends through all Irish works, and that the delusion lies in expecting displays of taste from a people somewhat deficient in the faculty, and too poor and sequestered to be inspired by the taste of other nations. We are quite aware that this is a great heresy, that the Celt has been always affirmed to have a higher aesthetic organisation than the Saxon, and that M. Rénan, talking of "Poésie de la Race Celtique," can even find the final cause of an Irishman drinking too much whisky in his "ardent aspirations after the Infinite." Nevertheless, we persist in asking for proof of this aesthetic temperament—some Irish work of poetry, architecture, sculpture, painting, which shall take its place among the first or even second order of such achievements of art. Failing these masterpieces, we ask where in the humble details of life is this taste displayed? The beauty and picturesqueness which other races manage to give to their dwellings and their garments are even more glaringly wanting among the Irish than among the English. The love of flowers which the Irishman, poor as he is, might indulge if it existed, is nowhere traceable; and the handsome prizes offered yearly by the Horticultural Society for cottage or window flowers of the commonest kind have never till this year been once competed for. An Irishman's clothes, whether new or old, are pretty sure to be ugly, if not grotesque. Of the grace and dignity which make the rags of an Eastern or Spanish beggar look noble, or the taste with which a French peasant-girl puts on her cap and robe, there is absolutely nothing in Ireland. The towns, often splendidly situated and largely designed, if there were any real artistic feeling in the nation, ought surely to show some characteristics of beauty or picturesqueness, such as Chester, or Rheims, or Nuremberg, or Seville. But there is actually not a vestige of such national taste from Cork to Belfast. The good buildings are all imitation classic. The streets—old and new—are *banals* and characterless to the last degree. When these things are so, may it not be assumed as proven that the taste for the beautiful exists very rudimentally in the Irish Celt? If it were otherwise, with all his poverty and his troubles, he would surely have learned to drape himself gracefully, if it were but in frize, and to build one street of one town picturesquely, even if it were but of houses as poor as those of the Pithay of Bristol.—*Fraser's Magazine* for October.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE "Mock Doctor" is now replaced at the Royal English Opera by "Masaniello," with Mr. Charles Adams in the part of the tenor, and Mlle. Gillies, a débutante whom we have not yet heard, in that of the soprano. This is the "off night" performance. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays "L'Africaine" is still represented, and will continue to be played four times a week until Christmas. At Christmas there will, of course, be a pantomime. It will be preceded by an opera or operetta, from the pen of Mr. Henry Leslie, called "Ida." After the pantomime season Felicien David's "Lalla Rookh" (of which the libretto has already been "Englished" by Mr. Charles Kenney) will be brought out.

The autumn season at Her Majesty's Theatre is, very unjustly, to be brought to a close this (Saturday) evening. The performances have been most successful. Mr. Mapleson, like Cato, is not content with commanding success; he does more, he deserves it. Nevertheless, for some inscrutable reason, the autumnal representations are to terminate to-night; and on the 18th the theatre will be reopened for a series of promenade concerts, under the direction of Signor Arditi. It was a consolation in the dreary month of November to hear "Faust," "Der Freischütz," "Don Giovanni," and "Norma," as those operas have been played during the last few weeks at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The opera-di-camera season at the Royal Gallery of Illustration has been brought to a close, and Mr. and Mrs. Reed will reappear, on Monday, in "A Peculiar Family," which will be followed every evening by Mr. John Parry's vocal and instrumental recollections. Mr. Reed deserves the thanks of the musical public for having produced, during the last few months, a number of very interesting operettas of all periods and classes, from Paisiello's "Serva Padrona" to Offenbach's "Ba-Ta-Clan," or "Ching-Chow-Hi," as it is called in Mr. William Brough's admirable translation. Mr. Reed has also brought out several original operettas by English composers, of which Miss Virginia Gabriel's was the most remarkable.

The *Reader* informs us that the Earl of Dudley's persistent attack upon the Worcester Musical Festival has been vigorously repulsed by the Dean and Chapter. The Earl is said to have sought "to tempt the Chapter into compliance with his views by offering, contingently thereon, to increase considerably his donation to the restoration fund," which our contemporary rightly describes as "an artifice more ingenious than gentlemanly."

The appointment of Mr. Herbert S. Oakeley to the musical chair at the University of Edinburgh has excited some surprise among musicians who do not exactly know who Mr. Herbert S. Oakeley is. Among the candidates for the professorship were Mr. Hallam, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Macfarren, of whom something is known. In selecting Mr. Herbert S. Oakeley the court declared that they "could not record their decision without stating that they had had at once the advantage and the difficulty of being called upon to make their selection from a list most distinguished for the amount of genius, knowledge, experience, power of performance, and general reputation which it combined." We should like the court to go a step further, and explain on what principle they made their choice. "Genius, knowledge, experience, power of performance, and general reputation" are strange things to be "comprised" in a "list;" but it is a fact that some of the candidates for the vacant appointment were men of great distinction, and that the candidate to whom the appointment has been given was absolutely unknown. He may, for aught we know to the contrary, possess "genius," "knowledge," and "power of performance;" but he certainly has no "general reputation." The proper man for the chair, if he really desired to fill it, was Mr. Macfarren. Mr. Macfarren is a successful operatic composer; he has had great experience as a professor of harmony; and his popular work on harmony is the best of the kind that has been published in England. Many of his best musical criticisms have appeared, unsigned, in the *Musical World*; but his prefaces and his annotated editions of important musical works are probably known to the well-informed members of the Edinburgh University Court. Considered as a composer, a professor, and a writer on musical subjects, Mr. Macfarren has no competitors to fear—except, of course, Mr. Herbert S. Oakeley, who, in the opinion of the said court, is his superior.

## PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

ANOTHER loop has been added to that great network of communication which has of late been spreading over and under London. On Tuesday that portion of the Pneumatic Railway extending between Holborn-hill and Euston-square was formally opened, the experiments being quite satisfactory. The Holborn station is a plain and not very extensive building; but as the chief business of the railway is expected to be the transmission of the Post Office bags, the accommodation will probably be found sufficient. The receiving-houses, indeed, have little to distinguish them from the shops which surround them; but, on passing through them into the interior of the building, the visitor crosses a gangway which is placed above the large, square, and well-lighted underground terminus of the railway, and which leads to the rooms wherein is placed the machinery for the necessary suction and propulsion of air. The tunnels have doors which open by means of levers worked by the carriages as they approach the end of their journey, and the gradual stopping of the carriages is effected by inclined planes of wood placed inside the rails; so that the safe arrival of the train does not demand that attention which might otherwise render the constant use of the railway dangerous. As yet only one of the two tunnels is completed; but the line can be worked both ways. It is expected that an additional line will be laid down to St. Martin's-le-Grand, which will, of course, greatly facilitate postal arrangements. The length of the present section is about two miles and a quarter; and that distance was on Tuesday travelled in seven minutes and a quarter. It was stated, however, that the passage is often accomplished in much less time. The working of the mechanism seems to be excessively gentle; and the use of the wooden breaks we have mentioned—which lift the wheels of the carriage off the rails—prevent any violent concussion. The carriages are about 4 ft. in breadth and about 10 ft. in length. They are made of thick wood, cased with iron plates; and the wheels, of course, revolve in an excavated circle, so as to be flush with the side. To ensure the perfect exclusion of air, each carriage has along the top a rim of galvanised indiarubber, about 3 in. broad, which is bent down as the carriages pass into the tubes. Herein lies the only difficulty about the transmission of passengers. To be shut up for seven minutes in a box 10 ft. by 4 ft. is no more uncomfortable than to sleep in a small and ill-ventilated yacht; but, should some accident cause the carriages to pause midway, it requires little speculation to decide upon the fate of the unlucky mortals within the airtight compartment. In such a case, too, it would be of little use to break through the carriage (were that possible), for immediately outside there is the tube itself, which would prove somewhat of an obstruction, while the indiarubber of the other carriages would still prevent any admission of air. From the great simplicity of the mechanism, however, there is really, we should think, but little danger of any such unfortunate occurrence; and if the directors of the Pneumatic Railway would, on certain urgent occasions, kindly forward to Euston-square a passenger for the northern trains, they would earn the thanks of many of those people whom Nature has cursed with an inability to go anywhere in proper time. Meanwhile the business of the new railway will be the transmission of parcels.

**LAUNCH OF AN IRON-CLAD FRIGATE FOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.**—A formidable addition to the Italian navy was made on Saturday last. The Millwall Ironworks and Ship-building Company launched from their yard at Millwall an iron-clad frigate, the *Alfonso*. She is fitted with two cupolas on Captain Cowper-Coles's plan, and will carry two ten-ton guns. From her bow projects a huge beak, which would be fatal to most ships against which it might be driven. She is beautifully modelled. At a luncheon which followed the launch a letter was read from the Italian Minister in London, in the course of which he praised very highly the workmanship of the Millwall Company.

## THE HOUSELESS POOR IN ST. PANCRAS AND CLERKENWELL.

ON Tuesday afternoon Mr. Farnall, the Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board, attended the weekly meeting of the St. Pancras guardians to point out the illegality of the houseless poor being turned from the workhouse doors of that parish, as they lately have been, on the plea that the wards were full; and in the evening he visited the Clerkenwell guardians for the same purpose. Neither of these parishes has yet become entitled to claim any portion of the general fund raised for the special relief of the destitute and houseless poor of the metropolis, neither having fulfilled the requirements of the Act, and neither having proper accommodation for the houseless applicants for relief and shelter. At St. Pancras Mr. Lawford occupied the chair.

The Commissioner, at this meeting, said he had become fully aware that there had been many applicants at the workhouse door who had not been sheltered in accordance with the provisions of the law. The press had taken notice of the fact, and, on inquiry of the officers, he found it had been the custom to reply to applicants that the wards were full, and, giving the houseless a piece of bread, to send them away. The guardians must know that they were bound to give shelter as well as relief, and even medical attendance if necessary. He hoped the guardians would not deny that persons were refused relief, because if they did he should have to call for the officers and the books and prove the fact to them. He went on to point out to them that the liability of parishes to provide for the houseless did not cease if the provisions of the Houseless Poor Act were not adopted, as they were bound to relieve the poor. He showed them that it was highly desirable that they should place their parish in the position to receive back the money it expended in the relief and lodging of the houseless, by making satisfactory accommodation for applicants. He also urged upon them the necessity of applying a test, such as stone-breaking, oakum-picking, or bristle-teasing, to all able-bodied men and women who had lodging and relief, the only exceptions he should advise to the labour-test being women suckling, the aged and infirm, and such wayworn wanderers who were unable to do any work. The majority of the applicants, he said, were under forty years of age, and, by giving them work to do for their lodging, many would be sent back to their legitimate employments, for there was plenty of work in the metropolis for those who sought it. He impressed upon the guardians that they must prevent starvation, that they must protect the rates by applying a test, and, if they had not the means of lodging the applicants in the workhouse, the relieving officer was to find them lodgings elsewhere.

Several of the guardians at once acknowledged that the accommodation for the houseless was not such as it should be, and expressed their willingness to make such arrangements as should be satisfactory to the Commissioner.

One gentleman added that the St. Pancras guardians did not feel this anxiety to carry out the regulations of the Poor Law Board for the reasons that the *Times* of that day showed actuated the Bermondsey guardians in doing the same thing—namely, the desire to participate in the benefits of the general fund; but they felt highly desirous to carry out the law, and the subject had before been spoken of among the guardians, and it had been intended to refer the subject to a committee, which would, no doubt, that day be done.

In answer to various questions, The Commissioner said he thought it highly desirable there should be a uniform labour test and a uniform dietary for the able-bodied. Each workhouse should have several tests, a rough sort—such as stone-breaking—for the labouring classes of men, and others, such as mat-making, oakum-picking, bristle-teasing, and such like, for clerks out of work and women. He recommended that the test should be applied in every case in which a man or woman could do any work, and if this were carried out vagrancy would not increase in this short-handed country, in which the price of labour was rising very fast. There was nothing alarming, he assured them, in the pauperism of this country, for the percentage of pauperism was only 3½, taking the babe at the breast and the infirm and aged pauper—a rate which was nothing to what it was in other countries.

The chairman assured the Commissioner that the parish was desirous of doing its duty, and that the subject should receive the earnest attention of the guardians.

The question was at once referred to a committee, to be reported upon to the board.

At the Clerkenwell board Mr. E. J. Thompson presided, and there was a full attendance of guardians.

The Commissioner said he knew the Clerkenwell guardians laboured under some difficulty in providing for the houseless poor, as they had no room, for the workhouse, which was only intended for 500 persons, now held 545, of whom 226 were sick. The workhouse had no airing-yards, no space for tests to be applied, and in fact it was the most wretched workhouse in London. He advised the guardians to take some place and fit it up for the purpose of carrying out the Houseless Poor Act, and so make themselves eligible to receive payment out of the common fund, instead of throwing the burden of maintaining the houseless poor upon their own ratepayers, as at present.

The Chairman said the guardians had been considering the subject, but they could not find a place suitable for the purpose. They would do all they could to meet the requirements of the Poor-Law Board.

A guardian asked the Commissioner how he accounted for the houseless poor "coming to light," for when he was a young man there were no houseless poor to stand about workhouse doors. Most of these were young people, strong and able to work, and he wanted to know how they had "struck up."

The Commissioner replied that, if grante were given them to break, they would not come again unless they were really destitute, for they would find it better to work at their trades.

The guardian said he believed so, and he understood some "hard bits" would be found for the houseless in Marylebone.

The Commissioner hoped that no harsh feeling would be expressed against the houseless. All the guardians had to do was to find shelter for applicants and give them relief, for which relief and lodging the recipients would do work. He then left the matter in the hands of the board.

**A CLERGYMAN HANGED IN EFFIGY.**—Guy-Fawkes Day was celebrated in the Protestant parish of Clapham by something beyond the meaningless "Guys" and "Holler, boys!" which now mark the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot. The Rev. Bradley Abbott, incumbent of Christ Church district, has rendered himself extremely unpopular amongst his parishioners by introducing into their church Romish dresses, chasubles, dalmatics, stoles, &c., the use of incense, processions with crosses, floral decorations, frequent genuflections and unusual postures, a roof screen, &c.; and complaints and memorials to the Bishop of Winchester have been repeatedly but fruitlessly made. On Monday the popular feeling found expression by the exhibition of an effigy, attired in a mock chasuble and stole, and other Popish garments, of the rev. gentleman, hanging by the neck from a formidable gallows. On the crossbeam was the inscription—

This traitor priest did promise  
An honest man to be,  
But he deceived his people  
And caused them all to flee!

—an allusion to the fact that the inhabitants of the district no longer form the bulk of the congregation, which consists for the most part of Churchmen of extreme views from other districts of the metropolis. The "promise" alluded to is one made by the rev. gentleman before he was appointed Incumbent (now utterly disregarded), that he would keep the service as it had heretofore been conducted, and not introduce any novelties. The display seemed to be well received, and the enterprising though rude satirists pocketed a rich harvest of shillings and pence.

**THE CONFEDERATE LOAN LIST.**—The list of holders of Confederate stock which appeared in the New York papers a few weeks ago, having been the subject of much comment in England, I think it right to tell you what I know about the document. On the 8th of September (about a week, I believe, before the list was published) I saw Mr. Seward for the first time at the Foreign Office. In the course of conversation he said to me, "Pray what has Mr. — (naming a gentleman) made by his stock in the Confederacy?" I answered that I knew nothing about it, but thought it very improbable that the gentleman in question had ever held any of the stock. He rang a bell, and said to the messenger, "Bring that list of British bondholders here." The man brought it, and Mr. Seward said, "We have obtained this from Confederate agents in Paris. The Confederates are poor now, and are willing to sell all their securities. Besides, your Vice-Chancellor Page Wood has decided that we are the heirs-at-law of the Confederacy, and therefore we are entitled to their papers." This he said with a smile. He then read the list, to the best of my recollection as it appeared afterwards in the papers, together with an account of a meeting at Mr. Beresford Hope's, which you will have seen was published after the list. "Now," said Mr. Seward, handing the papers to me, "you may judge how disinterested was the support English leaders of opinion gave to the Confederacy." I and a member of the English House of Commons who was present suggested that these papers were probably not authentic. Mr. Seward said, "I cannot tell that. I only tell you where I got them from. I intend to use them, and we shall see." On looking down the list I said, "I am sure there must be some mistake here," and the member of Parliament made a similar remark when he saw the name of Mr. Gladstone down for £2000. Mr. Seward, however, merely repeated that Confederate agents had sold the list in Paris. The papers were foolscap sheets, fastened together by a piece of blue ribbon in the corner. I now know that they were in the handwriting of the American Minister at Paris, Mr. Bigelow. Of this, I repeat, there is not the slightest doubt. I heard no more of the list until one morning I saw all the newspapers shouting over it. It was sent from Washington in the "Associated Press" despatch, and appeared simultaneously in all the papers, the *Herald* being guilty of the fabrication. After a few days' interval, the second instalment was published in the same manner. I think it right to add that, in my belief, Mr. Seward was as much deceived as anyone by the imposture, and that Mr. Bigelow is the person chiefly responsible for putting it in circulation. Thinking the affair rather curious, and that it might turn up again one day, I made a few notes about it after I left Mr. Seward, and from them I give you this short statement.—*American Correspondent of the Times*.



## LAW AND CRIME.

**THE Rev. Mr. Kelley**, Incumbent of St. George's Church, Liverpool, has recently had two cases of libel upon his hands, in both of which he appeared as plaintiff. The rev. gentleman had, it seems, been accustomed to prepare tea in the vestry of his church, wherewith to strengthen and refresh himself during the performance of his clerical duties. A certain collection of hymns was used in his church, and for some time before he was made aware of it, the pew-openers were wont to sell the hymn-books at a small price in the church. The local newspapers got hold of the facts, and one of them published a correspondence between Mr. Kelley and one of his churchwardens, with comments accusing the clergyman of having converted the holy place into a cook's shop and a bookseller's shop.

Hence proceeded an action at the suit of Mr. Kelley, who lost it in consequence of Mr. Baron Bramwell having directed the jury that the matter was a legitimate subject for public comment. On this, Mr. Kelley moved the Court for a new trial on the ground of misdirection; but the Court upheld the learned Baron's views and statement of the law, and said that the question as to excess in the comments was a matter entirely for the jury. Consequently, the verdict against Mr. Kelly was undisturbed. In a second case, the local journalist appeared to have certainly exceeded the limits of propriety by calling the rev. gentleman "an Irish impostor" and "a knave," in addition to the charge of desecration by conversion of the church into a cook's shop and bookseller's shop; and declaring him guilty of brawling and writing vile, atrocious, and threatening letters. In this case the jury returned a verdict in favour of Mr. Kelley, but with only one farthing damages. Mr. Kelley thereupon, in person, moved the Court on the inadequacy of the damages; and in this case he succeeded in obtaining a rule calling upon the opposite side to show cause against a new trial.

"Baker v. Moran" was the title of a cause tried in the Exchequer. The plaintiff was a footman in the service of Major Aikman, of Brompton. In May last Baker went for a cab to take his master's luggage to a railway station. A large box was placed on the roof of the cab. The footman ran back to fetch a portmanteau, which he placed inside the vehicle, of which he then shut the door. He next mounted upon the footboard, the cabman being already upon the seat. The horse turned suddenly, and box, cab, footman, and cabman were upset, as might have been expected from the weight on the top of the carriage and the absence of ballast within. So far there was little doubt as to the facts. But the footman deposed that, when he mounted, the cabman was seated, reins in hand, and that it was his turning the horse too sharply which caused the disaster. In this respect his evidence was unsupported. On the other hand, the cabman and two disinterested witnesses, whose addresses had, as usual, been obtained at the time of the occurrence, agreed in testifying that when the plaintiff leaped upon the footboard the cabman was occupied in arranging the box on the roof, and that it was the plaintiff's haste in jumping up, after shutting the door, and before the man could take the reins, which caused the accident. There could, therefore, be no doubt as to the balance of evidence. The Judge, Mr. Baron Martin, summed up evidently in favour of the defendant, and told the jury that, if the plaintiff had contributed to the misfortune, or if even it were the result of one of those accidents inevitably concurrent upon the employment of horses, the defendant (the cab-proprietor) would not be liable. Nevertheless, the jury deliberated long. The cause of the delay soon became apparent on their inquiring of the Judge whether they could not find for the defendant without giving costs to the plaintiff. The object of this was clearly that they thought the plaintiff was in the wrong; but, as he had really been injured, they considered it hard that he should be punished for endeavouring to vindicate what he had no doubt been advised, upon his view of the matter, was a just claim. The Judge directed them that they had no business with the question of costs, which was entirely a matter of law, while they had only to deliver a verdict upon the facts. The jury again consulted, and ultimately a juror was withdrawn; so that the cause was ended, each party having to pay his own costs. There, upon the surface, some reason in the jury thus claiming a kind of equitable jurisdiction. But, in fact, the equity was the other way. Plaintiff might be a poor man, but, if so, the greater the hardship upon the defendant, who had to contest a baseless claim at his own expense, a claim to which he was only amenable, not through his own act, but by a stringent law rendering him liable for the act of a person who had hired his cab, and which the possibly assumed poverty of the plaintiff might have rendered it a matter of policy for him, even if convinced of its injustice, to settle rather than to litigate.

In this same case there occurred a funny incident. Plaintiff's counsel was examining him as to the injuries sustained. "You went into the country to recruit your health?" "Yes, Sir." "How long did you stay?" "Six weeks." Baron Martin here interrupted with, "Did your master stop your wages?" "Yes, my Lord." Counsel, disregarding the interpolation, and resuming his own line of examination, continued, "Was that by the doctor's advice?"

The youth who hit upon the ingenious but silly device of obtaining money under pretence of warning householders against impending burglaries, by reporting conversations between thieves, and alleged to have been overheard by himself, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

The duties of a grand jury were thus neatly and concisely epitomised by Assistant Judge Payne, in his charge at the opening of the Middlesex Sessions:—

He said they were of a very formal nature; their province was to inquire whether or not, upon the facts brought before them, there was, in their opinion, a sufficient prima facie case made out against the prisoners to justify them in sending the cases for trial. It was no part of their province to say whether a prisoner was guilty or not. They were not compelled to examine all the witnesses if they thought a case was made out by the examination of one or two; but they should not throw out a bill until they had heard all the witnesses.

Sir Edward Cust, who is unfortunately a provincial justice, lately sat in judgment upon a man who was charged with having stolen a dog belonging to Sir Edward himself. The man vainly

alleged, and tried to prove, that, having met with the dog astray, he was about to restore it. As chairman of the justices, Sir Edward examined witnesses, and passed upon the prisoner (a labourer) sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. The man was forthwith released by the Home Secretary. In self-vindication, Sir E. Cust has published a letter in which he states that the prosecution was "rather for an offence against public morality than any private injury; for the law did not require that either the ownership or the value of the dog attempted to be stolen should be brought in proof." This is an odd exposition of law from a magistrate. How can a theft be proved without evidence of ownership by some one other than the thief? Again says Sir Edward:—

As soon, however, as I read the report in the Liverpool papers I communicated it to the Secretary of State, and Sir George Grey discharged James Winstanley from Chester Castle, at the request of the committing magistrates and myself, in order that no ground for the animadversions of the newspapers should remain that might mislead the public, and not from the slightest apprehension for the stability of the commitment.

Why did Sir Edward, if he had no apprehension for the stability of the commitment, forward the report to the Home Office with a request for the man's discharge? "In order," says he, "that no ground should remain for animadversions by the newspapers." Truly, an odd ground for soliciting the pardon of a justly-convicted and properly-sentenced prisoner. It seems to us that Sir Edward's attempted exculpation is as strong a proof as his conduct in the case under review of his unfitness for the post for which his local influence, certainly not his legal acumen, has qualified him.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the transactions in National Stocks have been only moderate, and that money has continued firm in price, the market has shown more firmness, and the quotations have been on the advance. Consols, for Money, have been 90 to 90½; Ditto, for Account, 89½; Reduced and New Three per Centa, 87½; Exchequer Bills, March, 86, to 86½; ditto, June, 86, to 86½. Bank Stock has been 447 to 449.

Some large quantities of gold have been sent into the Bank of England, and the importations have been on a full average scale. The sum of £300,000 has been forwarded to the Bank on account of the new loan. The silver market is steady.

The market for Foreign Securities continues dull, and in several instances a further decline has taken place in the quotations. The Scrip of the new Brazilian loan is now quoted at 2½ to 2½ p. Brazilian Five per Centa has marked 93½; Ditto Four-and-a-half per Centa, 1890, 93½; Ditto, 1895, 73½; Chilean Six per Centa, 93½; Danubian Seven per Centa, 75½; Egyptian Seven per Centa, 93½; Ditto, 1884, 92½; Greek 10 per Centa, 1891, 94½; Ditto, 1885, 78½; Mexican Three per Centa, 1891, 94½; Ditto, 1894, 94½; Ditto, 1895, 94½; Ditto, 1896, 94½; Ditto, 1897, 94½; Ditto, 1898, 94½; Ditto, 1899, 94½; Ditto, 1900, 94½; Ditto, 1901, 94½; Ditto, 1902, 94½; Ditto, 1903, 94½; Ditto, 1904, 94½; Ditto, 1905, 94½; Ditto, 1906, 94½; Ditto, 1907, 94½; Ditto, 1908, 94½; Ditto, 1909, 94½; Ditto, 1910, 94½; Ditto, 1911, 94½; Ditto, 1912, 94½; Ditto, 1913, 94½; Ditto, 1914, 94½; Ditto, 1915, 94½; Ditto, 1916, 94½; Ditto, 1917, 94½; Ditto, 1918, 94½; Ditto, 1919, 94½; Ditto, 1920, 94½; Ditto, 1921, 94½; Ditto, 1922, 94½; Ditto, 1923, 94½; Ditto, 1924, 94½; Ditto, 1925, 94½; Ditto, 1926, 94½; Ditto, 1927, 94½; Ditto, 1928, 94½; Ditto, 1929, 94½; Ditto, 1930, 94½; Ditto, 1931, 94½; Ditto, 1932, 94½; Ditto, 1933, 94½; 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scarcities in the price of this useful article. The best and widest  
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300 Patterns—representing £30,000 worth  
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Established 21 years.

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VELVET JACKETS, MANTLES, and DRESSES.  
Five Thousand Yards of the most rich and  
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The whole from 2s. to 5s. per yard under value.  
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Real Black Glacé, 32 inches wide, 3s. 6d. per yard; 40 inches wide,  
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New Tartan Silks, at 19s. for 12 yards, worth 2s. per yard.  
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WIDE-WIDTH PLAIN GLACES, THE NEW COLOURS, AT  
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will commence SELLING OFF the entire Stock of the above  
Bankrupts, comprising Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Jackets, Dresses,  
Dress Fabrics, general Drapery, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons,  
Feathers, Flowers, Pearls, Beads, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Collars,  
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New Checked Glacé, 14 yards, £2 2s.  
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Diagonal Serges, all colours, 21s. 6d. and 22s. 12 yards.  
Striped Linseys, all the new colours and widths.  
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12 Choice Hyacinths, for pots or glasses.  
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The above will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office order for  
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